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Soviets Developing Strong Counter-Attacks; Fierce Thrust in Central Sector

London, Sept. 8.

BRITISH reports suggested today that the Russians were developing successful counter attacks in three main zones of the 1,500-mile front, although British military experts believed that the operations appeared to be purely of a defensive nature designed mainly to delay the German war-machine until winter fogs down ground operations.

Leningrad Battle Remains in The Balance

By "Annalist"

London, Sept. 8.

Throughout the week end the Battle of Leningrad continued unabated. The issue remains in the balance. The latest Soviet communique is reticent, reporting only that fighting continues, while even the Germans merely fall back upon their accustomed formula that operations continue "according to plan."

Despite the huge effort the Germans are making, it seems they have nothing concrete to report since their claim two days ago that Leningrad is under shell fire. Even if this claim is true, it is not particularly significant, for it may be noted that Odessa and Tobruk, and even Dover, all along have been under German shell fire but far from being in German hands.

Leningrad's Importance Realized

Nevertheless, it would be foolish to underrate the seriousness of the German thrust on Leningrad, and no doubt it is just because the Russians realize the strategic importance of that city that they are now exerting such strenuous efforts to defend it.

Should Leningrad fall any time before winter sets in, it might leave a section of the Nazi army free to sweep inwards towards Moscow, and in addition would give them in the port of Leningrad a valuable supply base free from mud and snow, though not from ice, for it should be noted that the whole Gulf of Finland is ice-covered throughout the winter months.

The defences which the Germans are now facing in Leningrad are formidable. Indeed the three concentric rings of fortifications around its south-western approaches (the only direction from which the city can be seriously threatened) have been compared in strength with the best in the world.

City's Natural Defences

They may not be impregnable, but they will certainly exact a disastrous toll of German lives if the Nazis decide to try to take the city by storm. Even if the Germans reach the very outskirts of this city of 3,000,000 inhabitants, their problems will be only beginning, for the boundaries are a network of rivers and canals. The southern sector alone is threaded by five canals, while the 400-yard wide river Neva protects this quarter from the east.—Reuter.

Food Situation in Belgium Said Serious

New York, Sept. 8.

The food situation in Belgium is serious and measures for helping this country should be devised as soon as possible, a report published by the National Committee for helping Small Democracies reveals.

Herbert G. Hoover, who is honorary chairman of the Committee, declared, following the publication of the report, that Belgium should be able to obtain from the great powers something more substantial than the promise of help after the conclusion of the present war.—Havas Telemondial.

The Germans appeared to be concentrating their heaviest pressure against Leningrad, whose fall within the next three weeks, British military experts believed, might prove to be the turning point of the whole Russo-German struggle.

Leningrad undoubtedly was in serious danger, yet on the basis of reports it appeared less grave than early last week since Marshal Klementi Voroshilov apparently not only has halted the Nazi drive, but unloosed defensive counter thrusts.

Composite Picture

On the basis of neutral, Russian and German reports, the following appeared to be the picture of the vast battle front.

1. With both the Russians and Germans hurling reinforcements into the battle for Leningrad, it appeared that the Nazis were no nearer than 25 miles from the city. There was little doubt that the Germans were striking dangerously near the Leningrad defences, but it appeared that the Soviets were warding off the thrusts and striking back, even if unable to gain much ground.

2. On the central front, Marshal Semion Timoshenko was reported to have launched a terrific counter-attack aimed at relieving the German pressure on Leningrad. Both Berlin and Rome admitted that the Russians had launched a counter-attack in the central front with some official confession that the Germans were on the defensive there.

Dnieper Thrust Relaxes

3. The German offensive against the Dnieper bend appeared to have become somewhat relaxed and where Marshal Semion Budenny's forces were reinforced by new divisions from the Caucasus, the Russians were launching counter-attacks. Marshal Budenny was said to be developing a strong thrust and violently attacking a German bridgehead east of the Dnieper.

Marshal Timoshenko was reported to have started a drive against Nazi positions in a northwesterly direction at a spot vaguely described as between Smolensk and Leningrad in an effort to force the Germans to detach troops from the Leningrad front.

At the same time, British military experts pointed out that Marshal Voroshilov also appeared to have launched a series of thrusts against the Germans from the heavily fortified gap between Lake Ilmen and the Waldai heights.

German Forces Threatened

These drives were supported by the new Timoshenko thrust and military experts suggested that the rear of the German forces at Pskov was threatened.

Nevertheless, British military experts do not hesitate to express that the position of Leningrad was very grave.

They pointed out that if the Germans continue to maintain their gigantic pressure against the northern citadel, it might fall, thereby endangering the whole of Russia's Baltic Fleet and closing the ice-free port of Murmansk. Leningrad's fall also would give the Germans an excellent base from which to launch a new offensive across the country against Moscow.

Besides these losses, the military experts stressed that the fall of Leningrad might leave Marshal Voroshilov's right flank widely ex-

[United Press.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 *)

Leningrad Said Not Surrounded

By Reuters Special Correspondent in Moscow

Moscow, Sept. 8.

The Germans have not surrounded Leningrad. Their claim that the city is isolated is nonsense. There is no evidence that they have got astride the main Moscow-Leningrad Railway at any single point, but apart from this line there is another important railway 30 miles eastwards running south towards Rybinsk.

There is also the Vologda Railway running eastwards from Leningrad, and the Murmansk Railway running northwards.

It will thus be seen that to isolate Leningrad the Germans would have to get very close to the city on all sides. Present indications are that they are nowhere near the southern approaches, still less the eastern approaches, and without this, talk of isolation is nonsense.

Main German Thrusts

The main German pressure is coming from the west and south-west, where there is only a narrow forest belt along the Gulf of Finland. This narrow belt soon gives way to a treeless, bleak plateau stretching towards Narva. Apart, however, from some good roads the plateau is very unsuitable for mass troop movements, as a large part is composed of peat bogs, and the northern end is guarded by the Pulkovo heights.

After rainfalls this will certainly be difficult country. The German air force is trying hard to dislocate communications and destroy Russian moral by terror raids on outlying villages, but such methods are most unlikely to affect the spirit of Leningrad's defenders.—Reuter.

Tremendous Nazi Losses

Moscow, Sept. 8.

Soviet Russian planes were reported yesterday to be smashing at the German armies stalled by the epic defence of Leningrad where German losses in men and material were said to be appalling, with the Germans flinching from Red Army counter-attacks along the entire front.

An official communique said the Red Air Fleet was joining in the defence of Leningrad where it was harrying the sorely-pressed Nazi divisions.

Further south, the Russians were bombing and inflicting heavy casualties on German troops while simultaneously devastating aerodromes used as bases for air attacks on Russia.

Bloody Combat

Earlier, Soviet military reports said 300 German planes had been destroyed together with hundreds of tanks and thousands of men in one of history's bloodiest combats at the approaches to Leningrad.

The communique said that "stubborn fighting continues all along the front." Twenty-three German planes were destroyed on Friday, it was claimed, while the Russians lost 11 planes.

A German submarine, U-73, was captured in the Barents Sea, the announcement added, but gave no details.

Soviet military experts claimed that the German air force already had been weakened so much it was compelled to thin out in certain sectors. These experts said that if the current rate of losses continues for two or three months the Luftwaffe will be bled white and operations will have to be curtailed drastically.—United Press.

Nazis Batter Leningrad Defences

Berlin, Sept. 8.

Hundreds of German dive-bombers were reported aiding siege artillery in battering Leningrad and the intricate system of fortifications around the city yesterday, causing "immense losses in men and materials" according to D.N.B., official news agency.

Authoritative quarters, however, continued silent regarding the status of the drive against Leningrad and also did not mention the situation on the east front.

D.N.B. despatches admitted heavy resistance by both Russian infantry and artillery, and said the German advance was proceeding along "muddy, foundationless roads."—United Press.

Leningrad Provides Obstacles

Soviet Border, Sept. 7.

The German drive toward the outer defences of Leningrad is now meeting with numerous obstacles in the form of swampy terrain, the many rivers in that area and, last but not least, the desperate defence being put up by Marshal Klim Voroshilov's Soviet legions.

By making the most of a combined artillery and air action the German forces have succeeded in gaining some ground outside the former capital of the Tsars, which is now mercilessly shelled by German long-range guns.

Soviets Want War of Positions

The Soviet High Command, by means of counter-attacks, is attempting to force the Germans to give up their war of movement in favour of a war of positions or trench warfare. The counter-attacks have been particularly violent in the Luga area. While having been compelled to switch from the offensive to the defensive in some areas, the German High Command, on the whole, succeeded in thwarting the Soviet plan and in keeping up the mobility of its forces.

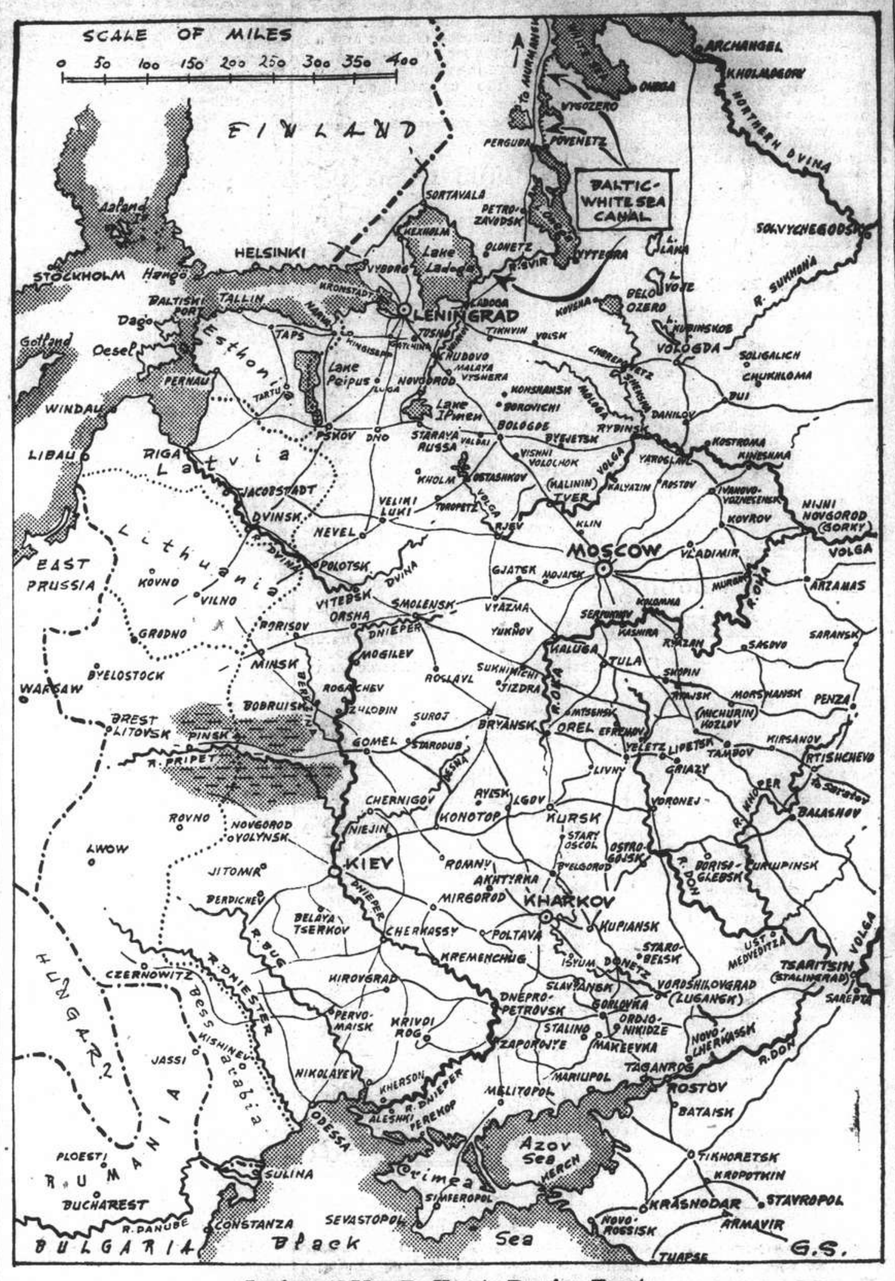
The position of the defenders of Leningrad has become more critical and the crowing intensity of the German attacks by mechanized units, artillery batteries and planes, proves the German High Command's determination to give no respite to the city.

Harassed by Finns

Marshal Voroshilov's task is all the more difficult in that he cannot hope for an easing of the pressure on Leningrad from the north, where the Finns are continuing to advance between Lakes Ladoga and Onega, hav-

[Havas Telemondial.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 *)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VISHNI VOLOCHOK
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VELIKI LUKI
NEVEL
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KALUGA
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ROSLAVL
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LENINGRAD
LADOGA
Lake Ladoga
SORTAVALA
PETROZAVODSK
KEMJARVI
VYBORG
KRONSTADT
NARVA
TAPS
KINGISEPP
NOVGOROD
Lake Ilmen
STARAYA RUSSA
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SIMFEROPOL
SEVASTOPOL
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RYAZAN
SARANSK
PENZA
MORSHANSK

American Rescues Chinese Girl From Whangpoo

Attempting suicide by drinking a bottle of Lysol and then leaping into the Whangpoo River from the Public Garden at 10.15 o'clock last night, a well-dressed young Chinese woman was saved from almost instant death by Mr. Anthony Gabal, Spanish-American who was in the Garden at the time and who dived into the river to pull the woman out.

Removed to the Lester Hospital for treatment, the woman was in a critical condition up to a late hour last night and little hope for her recovery was entertained. The rescue took place following Mr. Gabal's dive into the river and the arrival of Sergeant C. J. MacCahey, on duty at the time and who threw in a life-buoy.

Following her rescue from drowning, Sergeant MacCahey found an empty bottle of Lysol lying near a bench where apparently the young woman had been sitting before attempting suicide. It was noticed that the bottle had been recently purchased, the packing paper being still wrapped around it although soiled by some of the fiery liquid which had spilt while she had been drinking it.

Dives Into River

Noticing the young woman acting strangely, Mr. Gabal kept a constant look-out on her for any future movements. Before he was able to seize her, however, she had leaped from the Public Garden railing into the dark waters of the Whangpoo River. Without hesitating a moment, Mr. Gabal leaped in after her, crying out for assistance at the same time.

The Garden's watchman, hearing the cry for aid, immediately summoned Sergt. MacCahey who threw in the life-buoy and aided the struggling couple in the water. An ambulance was summoned and the woman was removed to hospital for treatment where it was believed that little could be done to help her. Detective-Sergeant G. B. Blaikley is inquiring into the case.

Third U.S. Tanker In Vladivostok

New York, Sept. 8.

The third American tanker laden with aviation gasoline for the Soviets has arrived in Vladivostok, Sydney radio announced today, according to the National Broadcasting Company.—United Press.

★Firm British Stand Expected

(Continued from page 1)

diplomat or a "glorified High Commissioner" would be assigned to the Far East to co-ordinate British war effort. Hence his survey would include Malaya and Australia.

If such a set-up were established the headquarters would be in Singapore, he added. His itinerary is to include Singapore, Burma, Netherlands East Indies, Australia and possibly Hongkong. he will not visit China and will return to London, from Australia.

Anglo-Japanese Rapproachment

Mr. Duff Cooper declined to answer as too broad query regarding the likelihood of Anglo-Japanese rapprochement. He observed.

That Japan was at present more careful about taking the next step, being impressed by the reaction of Britain and the United States to the Indo-China occupation and the fact that Britain was taking a serious view of Indo-China, regarding any move towards Thailand as further evidence of Japan's aggressive intentions.

He said the best time for Japan to move in the Far East was a year ago, since Britain's position now was stronger and a strengthening process had been accomplished within the past 12 months.

On FDR—Churchill Declaration

He described the Roosevelt-Churchill eight-point declaration as "admirably clear, definite and concise." It had been well received everywhere and applied as much to the Far East as to the Western world.

Mr. Duff Cooper smiled off a query as to what odds he would give against war in the Far East. He summed up the Allied picture as generally bright, particularly in consideration of latest events, including Russian resistance and the occupation of Iran and Syria.

Mr. Duff Cooper conferred with Mr. Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippines and Mr. Sayre. He is leaving for Singapore on the Anzac [illegible] down tomorrow.—Reuter.

Vatican Lifts Ban on Women's Stockings

Berne, Sept. 8.

It is learned from the Vatican City that a shortage of women's stockings in Italy has caused a minor revolution in Catholic traditions.

Yesterday the Vatican authorities permitted women to enter St. Peter's without stockings. This decision was based on the almost complete lack of stockings in Italy, except for women able to pay exorbitant prices. The decision will probably be applied in all Italian churches.—Reuter.

U.S. Intervention In War Is Matter Of Time

Tokyo, Sept. 8.

The "Nichi-Nichi Shimbun" today, commenting on the importance of the Greer incident, declared "As long as the Roosevelt Administration has designs to force an issue in Europe by intervention with United States might, a frontal clash is simply a matter of time—the Greer incident was the first step in that direction."

Declaring that the question is not who fired first, the "Nichi-Nichi" said that the examination of the reasons for the incident makes it obvious that the United States has acually abandoned its neutrality, and, as an avowed ally of Britain, has sworn fealty to the cause of defeating Hitlerism.

"Germany," the paper said, "is fighting for the establishment of a new order in Europe through the wishes and desires of the entire nation, but the Roosevelt regime is doing everything in its power to lead the people—regardless of how they feel—toward armed participation in the war."

Concluding the "Nichi-Nichi" declared, "it would be entirely correct to say that the probability and danger of an outbreak of a full-dress German-American war from the occurence of a second and perhaps a third Greer incident have increased tremendously."

Nazi Announcement Shocks U.S.

The "Asahi" reported today from New York that the German announcement on the Greer incident shocked the United States Government, especially the Navy Department which regarded it as tantamount to a challenge to war.

The "Asahi," linking the Greer incident with President Roosevelt's address scheduled for September 8 before its postponement due to the death of the President's mother, declared that it is the opinion of informed quarters in New York that the speech will initiate armed convoying by the United States Navy in the waters between the United States and Iceland.

The paper declared that United States warships in future, on discovery of German submarines or freighters, will at least order them to halt, and if they fail to do so will fire.—Domei.

U.S. Ships Should Fire First

New York, Sept. 8.

Commenting on the controversial claims made by Washington and Berlin as to who was the aggressor in the North Atlantic destroyer-submarine encounter, the "New York Times" expressed the hope that President Roosevelt will authorize as a matter of policy the principle that American warships henceforth automatically fire first when spotting a Nazi submarine within striking distance on the sealane to Iceland.

In an editorial entitled "First Shot" the journal asserted that the United States plainly has warned Germany that she would not tolerate any Nazi raiders to endanger supplies to Iceland.

No Need to Wait

"When a Nazi submarine ignores this warning and invades this safety zone, we need not wait for it to 'fire first.' It is the business of the United States Navy to sink it or drive it out," the paper asserted.

Referring to Iceland, the editorial said the United States occupation of that country was undertaken with the full approval of the Iceland Government and the endorsement of Congress and the United States people.

It was emphasized that once Iceland had been occupied elementary strategy required the United States to keep open the sealanes between that outpost and the United States.—Domei.

★Berlin Given Heaviest Raids

(Continued from page 1)

With the Russian raids on Berlin on Sunday and Thursday nights of last week, Berlin has been raided four times in eight nights.—United Press.

Boulogne Fires Still Raging

London, Sept. 8.

Two large fires in Boulogne, started by R.A.F. raids last night, raged for several hours and were still burning during darkness early today.

Watchers on the English coast state that bombs appeared to have started a chain of fires along the Boulogne waterfront, and one which blazed more fiercely than the rest continued burning after the others had been subdued.

Shortly after midnight a second fire some distance to the east of the first outbreak burst out again with renewed fury, and the red glare of the twin beacons was clearly seen from the coast of Kent. Dense clouds of black smoke rolling over the town of Boulogne were illuminated by the glare of flames.

Viewed From Ramsgate

The R.A.F. attack on Boulogne is believed to have lasted an hour and a half. Thousands of people from Ramsgate to Dungeness had a grandstand view of the attack, visibility being exceptionally clear.

As searchlights tried to pick out raiders, batteries of anti-aircraft guns crashed into action all the way from Boulogne to Cap Gris Nez. At 11.30 p.m. one hour after the last of the raiders had recrossed the Channel, the biggest fire was still burning more fiercely than ever, and the sky over Boulogne was red.—Reuter.

Action Over Holland

London, Sept. 8.

An escort vessel was blown up and a supply ship set on fire off the Dutch coast yesterday, according to an Air Ministry communique, which states: "Blenheim aircraft of the Bomber Command, escorted by fighters, attacked an enemy supply ship and an escort vessel off the Dutch coast early yesterday afternoon. The escort vessel was hit and blew up.

"Both escorts and the supply ship were set on fire.

"An enemy fighter was destroyed by our escorting fighters. Our fighters also carried out several offensive sweeps over northern France, in the course of which they destroyed a second enemy fighter.

"In these operations we lost two Blenheims and two fighters."—Reuter.

Air Alarm in Rome

Rome, Sept. 8.

Air raid alarms which sounded in the capital Saturday night caught many Romans eating in restaurants where they quietly went to underground shelters, some of them taking along bottles of Chianti, fruit, cheese and other portable foods.

All traffic ceased in the blacked-out capital, and even the dim blue lights were doused. Although the alarm surprised Romans who consider the capital an open city, nevertheless precautions had been taken to protect historic monuments in Rome—many of which were enveloped with sandbags and even layers of concrete and bricks.

Anti-aircraft fire could be heard clearly, but despite the rarity of the alarm it caused no excitement as the majority of the Romans are confident that Rome will be respected due to the fact that Axis aviation did not bomb Athens.—United Press.

English Harvest Likely to Create Century Record

London, Sept. 8.

"Despite the weather, it is safe to say that the final weight of crops grown this year will easily create a record for the century," said Mr. R. S. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture, in an exclusive statement to Reuter's Political Correspondent today.

This bumper harvest has been gathered in difficult weather conditions and could only have been successful with the enormous amount of co-operation which has so splendidly been given by all sections of the community.

In addition to regular farm workers and the Women's Land Army, there has been constant work by schoolboys and townsfolk on holiday, and members of all the Armed Services and Army Transport.

Army and Navy Helps

In Kent, the army and navy helped to get in crops within range of German batteries on the coast of France. Even Italian prisoners of war joined in and were obviously happy to be given the opportunity.

As a basis for post-war policy, the Ministry is continuing its national survey, the first complete survey of the land since William the Conqueror's Domesday Book.

In the meantime, mechanization proceeds as rapidly as powerful tractors and latest types of machinery arrive in this country from America, under the lease-lend act.—Reuter.

★Soviets Developing Counter-Attacks

(Continued from page 1)

posed and endangered and might also provide the means of eliminating Marshal Timoshenko's centre front and Marshal Budenny's southern front.—United Press.

1,500 German Casualties

Moscow, Sept. 8.

Fifteen hundred German casualties and the destruction of large quantities of material during a suuccessful Russian counter-attack in the central sector are claimed in a supplement to the Soviet midnight communique. Nazi units in the sector are said to have been thrown back a considerable distance, the Russians occupying several heights and three villages.

The supplement declares: "After fighting against the enemy in certain sectors of the central front, a unit commanded by Comrade Losev has thrown Fascist units a long way back. The unit has occupied three inhabited localities and six heights.

"Four enemy aeroplanes were shot down by the concentrated rifle fire of the unit. Fifty machine-gun posts, seven armoured cars, six tanks, 17 mine-throwers and fifteen guns, including four long-rage weapons, have been destroyed. The enemy lost not less than 1,500 men and officers in killed and wounded."—Reuter.

Planes Help Defend Odessa

Madrid, Sept. 8.

The Russians in Odessa are not lacking air support, "for although Odessa's seven aerodromes only serve for supplies and cannot be used as air force bases, military planes come and go from the Crimea without pause and challenge Germany's command of the air," reports the Berlin correspondent of the Spanish newspaper "Efe".

The same correspondent sends a graphic description of Hitler's headquarters, about which silence has been hitherto maintained.

The headquarters is no longer a train, which was seen in newsreels "Difficulties of railway communications have necessitated a change to a group of lorries, which have been transformed into a kind of automobile encampment."

Alone With a Dog

He says that "the camp is always pitched near a mountain or wood, so that Hitler can take the solitary walks he is accustomed to at Berchtesgaden. At present it is near a large wood, where Hitler walks alone with a dog.

"Thousands of precautions have been taken to keep the situation secret. Mail is sent by air to different aerodromes, and then by air to the camp. The Press Chief, Dr. Dietrich, has a special mobile office where world news is received, so that Hitler is kept informed of current events."—Reuter.

★Leningrad Said Not Surrounded

(Continued from page 1)

ing captured Olonets and Lodeinoie-Polje, railway station on the Murmansk-Leningrad line, on the Svir River.

With the Germans and the Finns closing in on Leningrad from the north, west and south, the Soviets are trying to prevent them from effecting a junction which would seal the city's fate.

From the Valdai Plateau, a hilly area south of Lake Ilmen, they have launched a powerful counter-offensive westward which, if successful, would cut off the German troops in the Novgorod area from the rest of the German army and place them in an extremely precarious position.

Other Operations

While the fate of Leningrad holds the spotlight in the Soviet-German war, extremely important operations are taking place in other sectors, particularly in the area between Gomel and Kiev.

German troops, starting out from Gomel, are exerting a powerful pressure towards the south-east and are directly threatening the Soviet positions in the Kiev area. The main drive was launched in the direction of the point where a junction was effected between the armies of Marshals Semeon Timoshenko, in charge of the central front, and Semeon Budienny, commander of the Soviet forces in the southern sector. The Germans are advancing along the middle reaches of the Dnieper River in the general direction of Kharkov. If this advance continues Kiev would be placed in a difficult situation.

Counter-Offensive From Briansk

The Russians, in retaliation, have launched a counter-offensive from Briansk westward aimed at attacking the flank of the German forces which are advancing from Gomel.

The battle between these two armies is extremely severe, and heavy losses have been suffered on both sides.

Operations around Odessa and along the lower reaches of the Dnieper seem to have struck a lull although Soviet planes are ceaselessly harrassing the German and Italian lines. It appears that the Germans and their allies are organizing their supply and communication lines in these sectors before engaging in another important offensive. The outer defences of Odessa are being firmly held by the Soviet defenders.—Havas Telemondial.

Slight Nazi Raids On Britain

London, Sept. 8.

German bombers last night confined their activity to the east coasts of England and Scotland, it was officially announced today.

Bombs were dropped on places on the southeast coast and at one point in east England and caused damage and a small number of casualties. Elsewhere the damage was only slight, the communique reported.—United Press.

Germans Desiring To Drop Greer Incident

Berne, Sept. 7.

"Germany desires to drop the Greer affair and has no intention of making any diplomatic representations in Washington on that subject," the Berlin correspondent of the "Neue Zurcher Zeitung" telephoned to his paper today.

This reserved attitude is clearly indicated by the discreet way in which the German press published the official German comment on the incident and refrained from commenting on it in any way.

Nevertheless, Berlin is keenly waiting President Roosevelt's Thursday speech, in which he is expected to refer to the Iceland problem.—Havas Telemondial.

British Press Comment

London, Sept. 8.

The suggestion that the Greer incident may have been created by the Germans to test American opinion is made by the "News-Chronicle" today.

"President Roosevelt said that it was beyond his power to explain why the submarine's aim had been so poor," declares the paper, adding: "But is there not a probable explanation—that the poor shooting was deliberate?....Did Hitler decide that the time had come to test American opinion, and was the U-boat commander given orders to shoot wide? It would be a typical Nazi manœuvre. If the surmise is correct, Hitler seems to have got the answer he wanted. The American public appears comparatively undisturbed by the news that a foreign submarine has fired in succession torpedoes at one of its warships."

"Manchester Guardian's" Views

The "Manchester Guardian" says: "Germany might argue that it would pay her to bring the United States into the war provided, and on no other condition, she could trust Japan to come in also. When, she would say, the Americans will have their hands so full in the Pacific that they will not be able to spare much time for the Atlantic. Or the position may simply be that Germany can no longer bear to see the growing stream of American war supplies crossing to our aid, and that she means in future to interfere with it and damn the consequences."

The "Yorkshire Post" says if the incident stirs Americans to a fresh assessment of what this war, wherever it may be fought, means for their own future freedom and security, it will do good. "Whether we curselves should appeal frankly for a far greater effort from the American people is a question how much in debate. We should leave this task to Roosevelt. If he cannot effect the conversion of his countrymen to a total war effort no one can. What is required is not so much that Americans should prepare at once for a shooting war as that they should appreciate and accept the radical transformation of their peacetime social habits, which must come about if their industrial aid programme is to be totally effective.

America's Peril Too

"And it is not an isolated and possibly accidental attack on an American destroyer which should count for most in opening their eyes to that necessity. They should realize that Russians as well as British are fighting in their defence, and that the American way of life is in peril equally among the marshes round Leningrad and on the steppes of the Ukraine.

"If they realize that, they hardly can fail to realize that this hour of Russia's need is the hour which calls for supreme measures of labour and sacrifice from all free men."—Reuter.

Sub Captured By Plane

London, Sept. 8.

A Hudson aircraft of the Coastal Command attacked a U-boat in the Atlantic, forced it to the surface badly damaged and caused it to surrender, says an Admiralty Communique.

It was blowing a full gale at the time. There was a heavy swell running and no ships were in the vicinity. The crew of the U-boat remained aboard the ship and kept it afloat. Meanwhile the Hudson Aircraft was relieved by another plane of the coastal command which patrolled overhead until the arrival of British ships.—Reuter.

$1,000,000 Said Seized Here by Customs Officers

Approximately $1,000,000 worth of Chungking bank notes were reported to have been confiscated by Customs officials in Shanghai last Sunday when an attempt was made to smuggle into Shanghai aboard a Jardine vessel, according to Chinese reports yesterday evening.

The seizure by the Customs was believed to be one of the biggest in Shanghai, and although no reports as to whether the smugglers were arrested were heard, it is believed that local River Police authorities are holding several men on suspicion.

No confirmation of the report from foreign or official sources was available last night, the River Police stating that the matter lay entirely in the hands of the Revenue Department of the Customs.

The entire lot of $1,000,000, in notes, was seized by the authorities in the engine room of the vessel following its arrival in Shanghai, the report declared. The money was stated to have been hidden by smugglers who posed as passengers on their way to the city.

In view of the fact that the Chungking Government allows approximately $500 in notes to be brought to Shanghai, the reported attempted smuggling of $1,000,000 into the city is regarded as one of the most daring yet.

Chinese Claim Japanese Repulsed In Chekiang

Chungking, Sept. 8.

Traffic along the Min River has been restored after the completion of the Chinese occupation of the Foochow area, according to information reaching here. The first steamer left Foochow on Saturday for points up river.

The Foochow food crisis has also been relieved with arrival of rice sent by the Chinese authorities. The price of rice has gone down from $1.000 (during the time of the Japanese occupation) to $150 per picul.

Fighting in Chekiang

In northern Chekiang, after a fortnight of fighting, the Japanese columns which launched attacks from Changhsin and Wuhsin have been repulsed by the Chinese, according to Chinese reports reaching here. The Chinese claim that the Japanese lost 1,200 killed and wounded, and that the Japanese columns are at present retreating in the direction of Wukang.

In northern Hupeh province, a Chinese detachment is claimed to have attacked Japanese positions to the north of Suihsien. Minor engagements are reported from the Kwangtung front in the vicinity of Sinhui, Samshui and Tsengcheng.

Foochow Occupied 135 Days

Reviewing the Japanese evacuation of Foochow, a military spokesman said the city had been under occupation 135 days and the area occupied extended roughly 250 kilometres. During this period the Japanese lost in fighting 6,000 killed and wounded including one detachment commander killed.

After Foochow was occupied the Chinese withdrew to hills north of the Fukien capital and remained always within striking distance of it. The Japanese withdrew on September 3 in great haste, leaving important buildings, stores and dockyards intact.

The spokesman stated that the evacuation was probably due to the fact that the Japanese forces were inadequate to hold numerous points in China with troops needed elsewhere for a move in the south or north. The spokesman believed the Japanese troops withdrawn from Foochow were probably sent south.—Reuter.

Chungking Not Worried Over Washington Talks

Chungking, Sept. 8.

The Chinese Government is fully satisfied with what has happened, declared a Government spokesman this afternoon in reply to a question regarding American-Japanese talks in Washington. "There need be no anxiety over a possible Far Eastern Munich since there can be no settlement without China's consent," he said.

He expressed gratification at the statement of the Canadian Minister of Defence that Canadian war materials are going to both China and Russia. He said this indicated not only closer relations between China and Canada but also between China and the British Commonwealth of Nations. The spokesman hoped for an early announcement of appointment of Chinese and Canadian Ministers.

He refused to comment on whether Mr. Liu Shih-shun, director of the European Affairs Department of the Foreign Office, had been appointed the first Minister to Canada.

Commenting on the American-Japanese discussions, the "Ta Kung Pao" says: "Although not much information is received on the progress of the discussions, judging from Mr. Cordell Hull's assurances to the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Hu Shih, also press reports from Washington and London, there seems ground for belief that no settlement has been reached yet.

"However the fact that Japan sits still while American tankers arrive in Vladivostok indicates that Japan must expect something from the United States, also that the discussions are continuing. Clarification of the situation can only be obtained if President Roosevelt touches the Far Eastern situation in his broadcast."—Reuter.

Shelling Increases Round Tobruk

Cairo, Sept. 8.

In the Tobruk area enemy shelling has showed some increase, states a British communique. Six enemy bombing attacks during the day resulted in negligible damage. In the frontier area patrols were active.—Reuter.

New York Studies Evacuation Plans

New York, Sept. 8.

Studies into the problems involved in evacuating hundreds of thousands of persons from the world's second largest city in the event of an air raid are being made under the direction of Lieut.-Gov. Charles Poletti and Commissioner of Housing, Mr. Edward Weinfeld.

Plans are still in the formative stage, but it is known that the directors are making plans for moving into quiet little towns and villages as many as 1,000,000 women, children, old and sick persons.

The principal problem, of course, is to find housing space for the evacuees. Already questionnaires have been distributed in Sullivan County, in the southwest corner of the state, to see just how many persons could be accommodated in that area at a moment's notice.

Hotels to Co-operate

Representatives of the State Housing and Health Departments met recently with officials of the County Resort Hotel Owners Association in Middletown. The hotel owners will co-operate in the survey, to show how many evacuees could be accommodated on farms, how many rooms are available in all-year hotels, camps, clubs and other buildings, and how much work would have to be done on other hotels to make them suitable for winter as well as summer occupancy. (Sullivan County is a summer resort county.)

Additional studies will be made into the capacity of water and sanitary facilities in the various communities. There is also the problem of transportation. Evacuation officials are working with a view to placing as many evacuees as possible within a short distance from the city so that the country's transportation facilities would not be overtaxed.

Inland homes are looked upon as most desirable, and the assistance of nearby communities in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut may be invited because of the suitable quarters probably available there.

Similar plans will be worked out later for the large upstate cities of Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Utica and Syracuse. But the problem of New York itself, where more than 7,000,000 persons are concentrated in an area only a few miles square, must come first.—United Press.

R.A.F. Losses Show Big Drop

London, Sept. 8.

R.A.F. losses in the European zone last week showed a considerable drop compared with those of several previous weeks, although their western offensive continued unabated.

Losses in western Europe and the Middle East last week were 38 Axis planes and 46 R.A.F. machines. Twenty-eight R.A.F. bombers failed to return from raids on Germany and occupied territory and attacks on shipping.

R.A.F. fighters destroyed 14 Messerschmitts for the loss of 11.

In the Middle Eat 20 Axis bombers and fighters were destroyed for the loss of seven R.A.F.

On several sweeps fighter pilots reported that Messerschmitts refused to fight, and it appears that the Luftwaffe is trying to conserve pilots.—Reuter.

Tripoli Is Strafed Again by R.A.F.

Cairo, Sept. 8.

Bomb-scarred Tripoli was subjected to another severe pounding during the week-end, when the R.A.F. carried out further widespread successful raids in Libya and destroyed a number of enemy aircraft on the ground.

The latest raid on Tripoli was made by heavy bombers, which concentrated on shipping alongside the Spanish quay. According to a communique, a medium-sized merchantman was hit by bombs and many direct hits were obtained on the quay.

Other R.A.F. bombers raided a number of objectives in Cyrenaica. At Derna large fires broke out, and in one of these an explosion took place, followed by showers of sparks. A number of enemy aircraft on the ground are believed to have been destroyed.

Derna Raided

A motor transport camp south of Derna was also attacked, and fires resulted from the bombing.

At Martuba, bombs fell among dispersed aircraft and motor transports, and the glow of fires could be seen all over the target area.

Other attacks were made on Bardia, and the aerodrome at El Adem.

During the night of Sept. 6-7, enemy aircraft, says the communique, attempted to raid the Suez Canal area. British night fighters shot down two of the raiders and damaged others. From all these operations one British aircraft is missing.—Reuter.

Farm Production Reaches New 1942 Record

Washington, Sept. 8.

Mr. Claude E. Wickard Secretary of Agriculture, yesterday announced a record 1942 farm production programme calling for all time record production to "improve nutriting this country in order to meet the needs of nations that still stand between this country and Chancellor Adolf Hitler."

Mr. Wickard asked for unlimited sugar production, slightly increased corn acreage, more soy beans, potatoes and nearly doubled peanut production.

The secretary emphasized also necessity for increased production of hogs, eggs, evaporated milk, cheese and chickens, all of which are vitally needed by Britain.

Wheat Production Reduced

Wheat production, under the programme, would be reduced 15 to 20 per cent. below this year's in view of existing surpluses as well as lack of export demand. Cotton acreage would be changed but little.

Every farmer in the United States will be contacted by a local farmer committee under the defence board," Mr. Wickard said.

Production conferences were scheduled in Salt Lake City, Chicago, New York and Memphis.

Mr. Wickard estimated that the British will need six to eight per cent. of the total American farm production next year.—United Press.

Large Number of Blenheim Bombers Reach Singapore

Singapore, Sept. 8.

The offensive strength of the Royal Air Force in the Far East was further reinforced today with the arrival in Singapore of a "large number" of the latest-type Blenheim bombers, the British military authorities officially announced in a communiqué.

Malaya's defensive and offensive power thus was strengthened for the third time in a week. Last Wednesday large numbers of Indian troops and a British artillery regiment arrived, while last Saturday several thousand more Indian troops and a Scottish artillery regiment landed here, all equipped with the most modern weapons and fully mechanized.

British Equipment Arrives

"For some months, it has been the policy to strengthen the Royal Air Force in Malaya with aircraft from the United States," the communique said.

"Recently, however, apart from the arrival of large numbers of officers and men here has arrived from British factories maintenance equipment together with complete aircraft which means that the R.A.F. in the Far East at present is being fed with men and material from the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia and New Zealand."

The new Blenheim bombers from Britain have a maximum speed of 300 miles an hour when fully loaded. They can stay aloft for six hours and easily reach 15,000 feet.—United Press.

Swedish Press Flays Quisling's Speech

Stockholm, Sept. 7.

The declaration made by Major Quisling, the Norwegian Prime Minister, cautioning Sweden not to abstain from joining the new European order, has been bitterly criticized by the Swedish press.

Stockholm papers deny Major Quisling the right of speaking on behalf of the Scandinavian countries in general and Sweden in particular when the question of the future organization of Europe is discussed.

Furthermore the Swedish public opinion, as voiced by the press of the capital, refuses to recognize Major Quisling's pretence to include into the Norwegian vital space the Swedish provinces of Bohusler, Dantland and Harjedlen.—Havas Telemondial.

General Dentz to Receive Important Home Post

Vichy, Sept. 8.

Gen. Dentz, former Commander-in-Chief of Vichy forces in Syria, will be given an important post in close association with Admiral Francois Darlan, Minister of State. It is believed in well informed circles in Vichy, according to the Vichy news agency. The report adds that Gen. Dentz, who was recently liberated by the British, is expected to reach Marseilles today.—Reuter.

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"XCDN MOONLIGHT FOLLIES"

THE "V" Night performance of "XCDN Moonlight Follies," which was adjourned during the programme on Saturday night on account of rain, will take place on Saturday, September 13 (not on Wednesday as previously announced.)

Unused tickets, or "rain checks" issued to those who left early last Saturday will be available for entrance at next Saturday's performance, but new table reservations must be secured at Messrs. Moutrie, Ltd.

Voluntary War Contribution Fund Reaches £5,926

WITH only one week left in which to raise the usual £10,000 and with the total to date only £5,926, an appeal for an all-out effort by the local residents is made by the Voluntary War Contribution Fund Committee. All contributions should be sent to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation or to the Chartered Bank for account of the Voluntary War Contribution Fund.

Meanwhile, subscriptions received since the last list reached the sum of CN$103,954.32, while £720.12.11 have been received on the Sterling account. The balance carried forward is £5,926.18.3.

The detailed accounts follow:—

Payment made direct to H. M. Treasury. Mrs. Agnes G. Brady £14-0-9.

DOLLAR ACCOUNT

Subscriptions received since last list	$103,954.32
Transferred to Sterling since last list	$103,954.32
	Nil.

STERLING ACCOUNT

Balance brought forward	£3,839. 3. 2
Subscriptions received since last list	£ 720.12.11
Transferred from $ a/c since last list	£1,367. 2. 2
Balance carried forward	£5,926.18. 3

STERLING

Mr/Mrs. G. E. Bird	£2
G. F. Dumbarton	2
Royal Naval Reserve	5
Mr/Mrs. L. A. Whipps	2
W. V. K. Chadwick	2
Mr/Mrs. D. J. Sinclair	10
Peking Contributions	13
Capt/Mrs. J. W. Jones	10
Mr/Mrs. W. Mellor	5
J. P. Macdermott	5
J. F. Maclennan	6
Mr. M. H. Huber	5
Mr/Mrs. R. K. Burns	2
Richard T. W. Howell	1
Hankow Remittance	93
Hankow Remittance	21
Paper Co. Van Reekum S'hai Ltd.	5
Miss M. Peckham	2
Mr/Mrs. G. E. Marden	100
Hankow Remittance	17
Canton Remittance	103
Peiping Remittance	18
Erakford,Davis/Wilson	20
Mr/Mrs. N. McMillan	1
Tsingtao Remittance	105
Chungking Remittance	6
E. L.G. Arnold	5
John Andrew	1
F. C. Duval	1
Anonymous	3
Capt. R. Cordy	5
Anonymous	3
H. C.	2
J. S. Kenyon	10
A. H. H.	4
Annab	10
S. Isherwood	2
J. M. Cuthbert	3
G. H. Outhwaite	4
H. F. N.	1
F. R. Ray	2
J. K. Brand	5
B. D. M.	2
Anonymous	10
A. C. Sinclair	2
L. C. Blanks	5
T. P.	3
R. V. Thomas	10
M. Voigt	7
E. G. Woodford	2
G. W. Tolmie	10
D. M.	10
Anonymous	1
Anonymous	10
E. A. H. Piper	1
T. J. Lindsay	7
A. H. Aiers	10

CHINESE DOLLARS

Miss P. M. Bourne	$150
Mr/Mrs. Gordon Brown	125
Mr/Mrs. J. B. Brown	400
A. H. Chamberlain	100
D. J. Aiers and K. R. Aiers	20
N.W.B./D.M.C.	250
Mr/Mrs. P. Comery	100
Mr/Mrs. B. H. Fookes	100
Miss S. M. D. Fredericks	300
Mrs. D. J. L. Cumming	100
W. A. B. Gardener	400
Mrs. M. E. Hill	50
Miss E. M. Hinder	200
Miss D. Hodgson	200
Mrs. E. M. Hoffman	10
Marjorie/John Huxley	10
Mr/Mrs. R. G. Hargraves	50
John Leslie Isherwood	30
Miss D. P. Latimer	50
N. Lazarus & Co.	50
D. A. Macfarlane	100
Mr/Mrs. Iver Mackay	100
R. Manly-Allatt	10
Mr/Mrs. H. H. Miller	15
Mr/Mrs. E. F. Mulvey	50
Mr/Mrs. I. C. M. Pemberton	350
Mrs. A. M. Piquet	100
Miss Y. Pollock	150
Mrs. F. Saphiere	10
Mr/Mrs. S. J. Smith	30
Dr/Mrs. F. T. Ranson	1,000
E. Samson &/or Mr. L. M. Samson	2,000
Mrs. E. Stockwell	5
Capt. A. Watson	10
T. S. Whitfield	50
C. C. W. Willson	450
Miss F. M. Wilson	20
Mr/Mrs. R. G. Woodhead	300
G. R. G. Worcester	300
Mr/Mrs. W. J. Ward	100
E. Owen—Dr. Darroch Memorial Fund	20
Mr/Mrs. I. Benjamin	10
R. C. and Friends	125
Miss E. G. C. Patrick	25
Mr/Mrs. A. Pratt	75
Jas. A. Gray & Co.	1,000
Miss E. F. Shekury	50
Mr/Mrs. L. C. Boyd	100
J. S. Gordon Brown	50
John Stevenson	100
Mr/Mrs. A. E. Moses	100
Mr/Mrs. J. Henderson	20
J. R. Mothersill	600
H. G./O. M. Biggs	100
In memory of Blanche, from W. Broom	500
A. F. T. Holland	50
S. C. C. Cinema Show	3,000
V. A. H. Gunther	30
Rosemary and Leslie Green	20
Mr/Mrs. G. S. Dovey	100
Miss Militza Varndell	20
Shanghai Club Members' Voluntary Tax	956
Four Non-British Jews	80
Mr/Mrs. Eric Turner	150
14th Contribution from some Members of Staff of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. (N.C.) Ltd.	9,365
Directors and Staff of Arnhold Trading Co., Ltd., Shanghai, August Contribution	3,517
Miss H. F. Reynolds	100
Miss H. M. Sennett	10
Robert A. Black	50
Mr/Mrs. G. S. Dunkley	500
Misses A. G. Gresham and A. B. Rout	30
Mr/Mrs. E. Tate	10
The Gang's Mah-jong	15
Messrs. A. J. Edgar, J. J. Edgar and S. E. Edgar	500
Mr/Mrs. J. H. McGregor	30
Members of the Country Club	408
Mrs. Janet Broderick	20
Miss I. B. Scott	30
Miss M. G. W. Scott	25
Miss Ebba Winther	10
Miss Kathleen Fenton	250
In memory of Dr. Darroch—Mr/Mrs. W. E. Abbott	50
Heber John Hunt	50
E. and J. Mackenzie	5
Miss Edith Holmes	50
Mr/Mrs. R. L. Aiton	500
Mr/Mrs. N. M. Nissim	100
Mr/Mrs. N. F. Nissim	100
Mr/Mrs. G. E. Clarke	25
Mr/Mrs. Alexander Hurry	40
Sir Elly Kadoorie & Sons	10,000
Net profit of sale of soap—paid in by Dr. O. Suchanek of the I.C.I.	220
Mr/Mrs. Frank H. B. Harmon	40
Mrs. Dorothy F. Clayton	50
Miss A. S. M. Alexander	110
Mr/Mrs. E. A.	40
Mr/Mrs. G. E. Brockett	50
Mr/Mrs. V. M. Collaco	25
Leonard Corner	60
Miss E. M. da Costa	5
Miss J. R. Darroch	120
Miss M. G. Darroch	100
Master R. Davison	10
Miss M. C. Dunstan	40
Mr/Mrs. W. R. Featherstonhaugh	30
Mr/Mrs. L. E. Fisher	250
Miss G. A. Fuller	20
Miss Cecilia Haas	10
Miss F. I. Harris	120
Mr/Mrs. F. T. Harrop	40
Mrs. P. G. Headington	20
Mrs. E. M. Hicks	30
Mr/Mrs. A. Hillaly	200
Mr/Mrs. J. D. A. Hutchison	150
Miss M. Johnstone	60
Mr/Mrs. G. F. Jones	20
Miss F. E. Kelly	20
Miss S. S. Kelsey	10
L. Chadwick-Kew	20
J. A. Kirkbride	50
Miss M. A. Leathers	15
C. D. Longhurst	500
Fortitudine and Prudentia	100
Rev. P. C. Matthews	200
W. A. McDonald	500
Mr/Mrs. F. McLennan	75
Mrs. F. M. C. McLorn	20
Mr/Mrs. F. C. McPherson	20
Model Dairy Farm	25
Miss G. D. S. Parker	50
Mr/Mrs. A. F. Parsons	50
G. G. and E. Patterson	30
Paulsen/Bayes-Davy	150
Mrs. May Pecaric	25
Miss J. A. Penfold	20
Miss L. W. Perkins	20
Mr/Mrs. H. W. Pilcher	25
Mr/Mrs. C. W. Porter	1,000
W. H. Richardson	50
Miss G. Santler	10
Mr/Mrs. A. de C. Sowerby	50
Mr/Mrs. R. A. Thomas	25
Mrs. A. E. Trueman	50
Mr/Mrs. E. W. Turnbull	100
Mr/Mrs. T. H. Walker	75
Mr/Mrs. T. Walmsley	50
Ethel and Frank Ward	150
A. B. Wilkinson	130
E. S. Wilkinson	100
Mr/Mrs. H. Wright	25
Mr/Mrs. John Malcolm	130
Mrs. L. M. Mansfield	10
In memory of S. M. Mayes—Mr/Mrs. J. W. Fraser	250
Chungking Remittance	2,052
Ambers' Puppies	400
Miss F. H. Calder	50
In memory of S. M. Mayes—Mr/Mrs. F. W. Poate	500
Miss G. C. Jack	10
Mr/Mrs. W. P. Rial	250

H. A.	60	John L. Callie	250
Mrs. B. Alinge	15	Miss S. A. Barr	25
Anonymous	150	A. Rustomji	10
1066	50	Arthur Green	130
D. F. Beare	100	Anonymous	30
J. T. W. B.	100	W. J. Doddridge	50
W. C. B.	150	C. E. Sparks	50
G. M. B.	40	D. A. Rozario	20
J. T. Buckley	75	Stella Roberts	10
Mrs. N. Armes	15	Gloria Roberts	10
P. W. Bennett	100	Frankie Roberts	10
W. F. Allen	30	St. Merrille	50
A. M. Cobbett	75	B. C. Umrigar	50
A. M. Crickmer	100	The Somecks	400
J. Day	75	B. D. Tata	1,000
R. V. Dodd	15	B. P. Mehta	100
H. H. Dye	100	W. E. Abbott	250
Rye Sussex	20	J. H. Abraham	50
D. L. Evamy	50	G. L. Aitchison	250
A. R. Forsyth	60	Bluenose	150
J. C. Conder	20	W. A Artlett	40
Anonymous	1,000	P. J. Austin	50
Lone Wolf	120	J. M. Bailey	40
N. Greenberg	100	H. F. Baker	25
B. J. W. Grimes	100	Tim	500
Anonymous	100	H. S. Bartley	70
F. X. G.	25	E. Bathurst	150
Anonymous	50	W. B.	300
B. H.	350	D. B.	60
A. E. Howkins	100	Dr. J. E. Bowen	250
F. A. Inglis	40	A. H. Bown	100
Anonymous	50	A. D. Box	100
E. J.	200	G. A. Browne	25
G. W. Jenssen	10	H. Brownlow	50
L. D. Jones	150	S. Brownlow	10
S. J. Hicks	200	H. Brownlow Jr.	10
Mary Mac	50	A. W. Buck	225
Anonymous	200	Anonymous	330
T. H. Gillett	100	A. G. Chapman	50
F. Jackson, Sr.	50	C. S. C.	100
J. Linford	100	D. F. C. Cleland	350
T. H. T.	75	A. Clement	200
Madge Pringle	100	W.C.G. Clifford	150
L. A. E. M.	30	L. V. Coates	10
K. Middleton	165	E. T. Collin	30
J. Miller	30	H. C.	100
A. & J.	50	Cco	100
J. W. Morcher	250	W. G.Cook	10
J. M. M.	50	R. B. C.	10
R. T. Oates	50	J. E. C.	20
E. P. Oliver	250	A. V. C.	10
E. I. Owen	250	F. S. C.	125
J. S. Page	100	Anonymous	100
Shinkuang	30	K. M. Cumming	500
E. H. Muton	150	Miss B. M. Daly	50
E. J. Palmer	50	Miss E. Danson	50
J. M. C. Lopes	10	Anonymous	25
H. C. P. Family	75	N. David	25
Anonymous	800	S. David	250
Anonymous	300	Goo—Goo	50
John Pickering	100	Anonymous	50
F. W. P.	100	M. A. D.	40
G. Poliak	10	E. G. Davis	70
W. A. Powell	250	Henry Deeks	50
Joan & Virginia	50	R. Dudley	20
A Welshman	1,000	R. V. Dent	25
G. D. R.	50	W. A. D.	10
E. F. R.	200	Henry Ellis	40
J. W. Ridley	50	J. W. Ephgrave	50
J. Rothwell	25	E. E. F.	30
A. V. Sennitt	50	J. H.	20
Ex R. F. C.	100	S. F.	35
C. Pratt	50	A. F.	35
O. Sidebotham	75	C. F.	50
G. Stevenson	75	H. Finnigan	50
J. M. Pearson	100	J. L. Fletcher	25
Anonymous	250	G. Flynn	100
Anonymous	5	M. E. F.	15
C. H. S.	200	Scotty	100
S. C. Smith	50	J. J. Gaffney	50
J. W. Sanbrook	30	Kerry	20
Restalrig	25	F. S. Gibbings	250
Dorset	50	F. Gilbert	20
H. Stott	120	P. S. Gleed	150
T. Symons	15	S. G.	50
Rolbert	10	Anonymous	200
S. O. Thorley	100	F. W. Green	100
Anonymous	20	Anonymous	50
G. H. Tucker	75	Bill	140
W. W.	10	Anonymous	150
H. E. W.	40	Henry Thomas	60
H. W. Welman	20	S. J. H.	100
Norman White	50	H. R. Harling	100
W. Whiting	100	W. J. Hawkings	200
Goo Goo	70	J.W.H., C. N. Co.	100
L. F. S.	50	S. V. Heley	25
J. G. W.	10	W. H. Helm	20
NOBS 5650	100	C. L. H.	50
R. J. T.	200	A. L. Honnor	200
M. A. Tibble	25	W. H.	50
A. S.	10	J. W. Pote-Hunt	100
L. A. Whittaker	125	J. T. I.	200
Anonymous	200	Seaburn	40
L. A. Smith	200	N. S. Jacobs	30
C. P. S.	25	Mrs. B. Jarvis	25
A. E. Taylor	30	D. G. Jones	25
S. Y. David	70	J. H. J.	800
F. M. Ide	200	Liberty	1,000
Mrs. D. Brook	100	Freedom	1,000
N. J. Karanjia	100	Anonymous	20
T. H. Tripp	5	A. D. K.	10
R. C. Thompson	20	Anonymous	10
M. Morguleff	25	J. Kettlewell	250
Anonymous	15	Kim	20
V. G. Stott	100	Anonymous	150
Nagai	100	Kubs	50
Miss J. R. Toeg	25	H. Kobrin	50
Bet at C. S. F.	5	Anonymous	100
Croquignol	100	Anonymous	50
G. J. Valentine	25	L.	300
Y. T. Barma	25	R. Lock	750
H. C. Umrigar	25	F. X. Lopes	5
R. C. Umrigar	15	J. M. E. Lopes	10
D. H. Dotiwalla	10	Mr. & Mrs. N. M.	250
J. M. Ward	30	Anonymous	100
I. Covitt	50	N. MacKintosh	25
A German Jew	1,000	A. J. Maitland	25
R. Morgan	150	G. H. Mann	120
C. D. Moses	25	Rev. K. W. May	50
M. U. Mohideen	15	G. E. O. Mayne	100
A. P. Mohideen	10	Anonymous	100
A. I. McOwan	50	F. M. M.	25
Anonymous	100	J. M. McKee	50
I. G.	10	J. McKelvie	25
R. Brandt	50	J. McK.	200
Mrs. M. Gates	100	G. M. Mellin	100
E. C. Smith	100	D. M.	100
D. Gibson	250	W. Miles	30
F. H.	725	M. F. M.	25
O. O.	25	D. G. Mitrams	150
D. Keating	500	M. P.	500
L. G. Freeth	50	H. N. Muir	100
Anonymous	100	D. Morison	500
Royal Flush	192	Henry Morgan	25
Anonymous	20	Anonymous	100
E. Eyres	52	M. O'Halloran	15
R. Plattner	250	R. E. Nash	10
F. R. B.	320	J. C. O'Kane	100
G. C. Thompson	10	C. L. Oliphant	100
R. K. Butler	750	R. H. O.	75
J. A. Turner	750	P.	20
J. C.	50	A. H. Parker	20
W. Naughton	100	A. Parr	80
A. Cheetham	200	A. S. O. P.	150
W. G. Mather	300	S. P.	100
H. Hill	100	P. N. V. P.	10
Bowls bet	25	Barbara	100
E. Bathurst	15	N. P.	15
J. P. Hawes	30	S. M. Perry	25
G. J. Wells	100	J. C. P.	200
X	2,250	C. A. P.	50
A. V. B.	50	G. Puncheon	140
Birdie	100	A. S. R.	10
Anonymous P.	1,000	D. R.	150
Anonymous R	150	Mary	50
H. M. Parsons	20	A. R.	300
W. Marsay	200	D. R.	100
M. C.	100	I. R.	20
F. B. M.	30	Anonymous	5
Kenigunda	5	Anonymous	200
Anonymous	25	D. M. R.	75
H. P. Karanjia	10	R. S. R.	50
P. N. Karanjia	25	Anonymous	50
Miss E. Lent	10	G. E. Ryan	20
A. G. Pereira	5	W. H. Sainton	200
G. F. Grout	20	Cruiser	120
E. K.	25	Mr/Mrs. J. T.S.	30
A. R. Davies	10	Anonymous	10
S. F. Shroff	50	Duncan	20
E. C. Robinson	100	Anonymous	60
E. P. Higgs	300	W. G. S.	30
H. V. Tiencken	1,000	R. S. Somers	30
A. J. Payne	25	H. S. W. Staley	20
M. J. Nathan	100	T. Spikins	50
Arthur Lingard	150	S. B. Starling	60
John Galston	100	P. J. S.	25
J. D. Jones	30	G. B. Stormes	50
J. St. C. Smart	50	C. V. Syms	25
A. McLean	100	G. T.	50
E. M. Stirling	20	E. O. Taunton	300
P. W. Massey	250	C. L. T.	25
J. L. Simmons	460	M. T.	20
J. Eveleigh	100	A. C. S. T.	100
A. H. Merriles	200	R. C. T.	100
E. N. B.	5	Anonymous	10
P. A. Emery	100	H. Walton	50
Chas H. Bailey	15	M. W.	60
Reginald Kay	250	W. Wanderleach	400
T. Brennan	50	K. W.	400
C. Madar	50	Rosswell	50
A. Azevedo	50		

Ulsterman	200	H. Standring	100
A. V. White	500	H. A. Coward	100
G. H. W.	25	W. T. B.	100
V. Withers	25	R. T. Hamilton	75
E. A. P.	250	M. B.	100
Anonymous	400	J. C. Burgess	40
T. B. Martin	150	Anonymous	200
George's Folly	245	R. Batty	30
M. H. K.	100	C.F.D.L.	75
288	45	Thos J. Roche	10
Flo's bet	5	Anonymous	140
E. W.	800	J. C. L.	50
R. D. R.	100		

In memory of Dr. John Darroch:

Mr./Mrs. J. Weaver	$30
Mr/Mrs. J. Brewer	20

In memory of Lancie Wade:

Mummy and Daddy	$100
Leslie, Buster and Lionel	75
Auntie Flo and Uncle Smoothy	10
Auntie Clara and Uncle Frank	25
Uncle George and Auntie Gralia	10
Uncle Jim and Auntie Elsie	10
Grandma	50 Phyl 5
Auntie Mae	15

In memory of Dulcie Stuart-Murray:

Auntie Cissy and Uncle John	25
Auntie Clara and Uncle Frank	25
Auntie Flo and Uncle Smoothy	10
Auntie Gralia and Uncle George	10
Uncle Jim and Auntie Elsie	10
Mummy	15 Phyl 5
Grandma	50

How The Nazis Cross Rivers

The Germans are suffering heavy losses in their attempts to cross the Dnieper River under Russian fire. This picture illustrates the methods they use in crossing rivers when the bridges have been destroyed. In the background are troops crossing by a pontoon bridge, and in the foreground a light gun is about to be ferried over in a collapsible boat.

The V Movement Sweeps Over Hitler's Occupied Lands

RADIO TALK OVER XCDN

V FOR Victory . . . V for Victory . . . The campaign has only begun and yet, way back in our minds, it seems that V, capital V, has always stood for Victory, even though it is but now that we realize its full import and have raised it to the status of a symbol. We see it forming words in combination with other letters, but surely its function when standing alone has always been, is, and always will be to denote the coming Triumph of Great Britain and her Allies, and to reaffirm that Triumph once it has been achieved.

It first shone in its own true light a few months ago, modestly, on a small scale, when it was found chalked up on the walls of Moulins, an old provincial town in occupied France, at the very limit of the two zones, as if preparing to spread its wings over both occupied and unoccupied lands. It is well to place this on record for in days to come Frenchmen will point with pride to the locality where first it appeared.

Later it was seen in Paris on walls and doors and shutters, and the Boche, quick to sense some form of insult, fined heavily, in the first case the town of Moulins, and in the second, the perfectly innocent proprietors of the apartment houses which bore the incriminating inscription, besides threatening with dire reprisals any repetition of such outrageous conduct.

This lack of enthusiasm on the part of the Boche may have stayed its growth for a while, but the seed was sown and it was, of itself, too cheery and purposeful a sign to be so easily stilled, symbolizing as it does the spirit of resistance, the urge towards liberty and independence, and faith in a British Victory. Its potential practical value was quickly perceived, and the search for methods of giving it expression in the most forceful manner must have exercised the minds of many, until suddenly it emerged in full and lasting bloom, when some inspired Belgian genius first noticed that 3 dots and a dash form not only the letter V in the Morse code, but constitute also the opening bar of Beethoven's 5th Symphony.

Sign and Sound

Victory in its full significance could now be expressed not only by sign but by sound, and in music. Here was the divine spark which the movement was waiting for, which set it in rapid motion, and on July 20 last at midnight it winged its far-flung flight, when Col. Britton, speaking from the B.B.C., broadcast Mr. Winston Churchill's message to the oppressed peoples of Europe proclaiming that "the V sign is a symbol of the unconquerable will of occupied territories and a portent of the fate awaiting Nazi tyranny."

Here was the lead which all Europe awaited. Millions of Vs were chalked, painted, carved, on walls, doors, footpaths and in every other conceivable appropriate place all over Europe. Wherever possible bugles sounded it, drums tapped it out, cars tooted it, train whistles resounded to its ring. And to crown these achievements by acknowledgment of the good work performed certain British bomber squadrons in V formation flew over parts of the coastline of France, Belgium, and Holland, to the supreme joy and full understanding of those who saw them.

All this is not romance but reality: the response on the continent was instantaneous such as the reply to glad tidings of great joy alone can be, for the V symbol, regardless of race, language and creed binds together those who suffer and those who work for their release. In England where there need be no restraint the symbol is exhibited we are told, in all the varied forms that imagination dictates and it has taken on also in other free countries. We have all read with pleased emotion how the ships of the convoy which the Prime Minister met in the Atlantic hoisted the V flag by way of greeting, and as if to say translated into language more forceful than refined: "Okay Chief, you can rely on us as we rely on you, to carry on to Victory."

An Army Has Been Formed

Of course, in the occupied territories, a display of feelings such as answered that first call cannot indefinitely be kept up to quite the same pitch, nor was it ever intended that it should be. What has been accomplished is the general mobilization of the V Army has been called to attention and is standing by. At present it bides its time with sporadic manifestations designed to show that the movement has come to stay. But its signs and signals will develop with renewed intensity whenever special instructions are flashed out to it, when, for instance, there is bad news for the Boche, when his nerves are on edge. What a part it will play at such times. And also, what heroes and heroines it will doubtless produce, for eventually, great things which we scarcely dare whisper are expected of it.

Ridiculously enough the Nazis have attempted to annex the idea, but even their own people have not been duped. What! Frenchmen, Dutchmen, Poles and others surreptitiously marking out Vs or sounding the signal in anticipation of a German victory! Even strict discipline and obedience could not make them believe that! But the Nazi attempt has at least afforded evidence of the success of the movement and of the uneasiness with which it is viewed by Dr. Goebbels, a fair judge of effective propaganda and an expert in the war of nerves. He may rest assured that he will hear more about it, that his uneasiness will not diminish with time, neither will the irritation of his master and partner in crime.

Cain and the Eye

There is a well known poem of Victor Hugo's in which he depicts Cain's state of mind after he has slain Abel. The sense of guilt is upon him—relentlessly. His conscience leaves him no repose. Remorse takes the form of an "Eye" which follows him everywhere. He flees—the "Eye" pursues him. He stays—the "Eye" penetrates his very soul. His whole frame shudders but he cannot escape that fixed piercing gaze. Finally, worn out, and in despair he takes refuge in the Tomb which has been prepared to receive his body later on, hoping that its walls of stone may shield him from that awful stare. He descends the steps which lead to its innermost depth, and just as he thinks that he is safe at last, he looks up and sees the "Eye" still riveted on him in all its naked horror! Thus, we trust, will the V symbol in all its various forms pursue the Nazi gangsters wherever they go. Adolf has our sincerest wishes on that score. V for Victory.... Let him dream of it, let him wake to it, let it haunt his fitful slumber, let it resound in his ears as he dashes past at night in his armoured car, let it spring out at him from left, from right, from everywhere. Yes, let it act on him as "Snakes" and "Pink Elephants" do at times, they say, upon men with weaker wills but far better natures. So on to Victory....

Of course when Peace does come, when Victory is achieved, some people still will not be satisfied. You cannot please everyone. For instance: a very dear friend, writes to me (I quote textually): "You know my young cousin B who won the D.S.C. at Dunkerque at 17. Well, he's since been torpedoed twice. Went home to Cardiff on a well earned leave to be bombed out of his mother's house. Went on A.R.P. duty, was wounded by shrapnel in the leg, sent to hospital and the next night that was bombed. He's still thriving and loving it. Can we take it?" That's the end of the quotation, and I can only add that some day that young man is going to be disappointed. He'll experience a sense of loss, something missing. He'll grouse about a humdrum life. He'll talk about the good old times! But meanwhile, together with thousands of others he's doing his bit towards victory, V for Victory.... symbol of resistance and hope of mankind.

Man Held for Trying To Steal $1,500

The old adage—"crime does not pay"—proved its worth again yesterday when Zee Yeu-ching, an assistant of an exchange shop in Chapel, made an attempt to misappropriate $1,500 belonging to his employer, but discovered that, clever though his story might have been, it could not fool detectives at Central police station.

At about 9.40 a.m. Zee reported to a Chinese policeman that he had been robbed of the sum by two armed men on Honan Road, near Tientsin Road. He was taken to Central station where detectives asked him to repeat the story.

The "victim" told the detectives that he had been sent to a native bank to draw $3,500 for his employer. He hid $2,000 in the leg of his pants and kept the other $1,500 in one of his pockets.

Finally Confessed

Somehow, this story did not ring true to detectives and they searched the man and found the "stolen" sum hidden in the waist band. Zee was not to be baffled by this and changed his original statement, saying that he had drawn $5,000 from the bank and that the robbers took $1,500 from him.

The detectives then told him that they would call out his employer and learn the truth from him. This got Zee all mixed up and he made a last effort to extricate himself from the mess by saying that he had really drawn $3,500 from the bank and that the stolen $1,500 were lent him by a friend.

Finally, seeing that his stories would not be believed, Zee broke down and confessed that he thought he could keep the money by saying that he had been robbed by gangsters.

APPEALS from Iceland and Sierra Leone for help for shipwrecked seamen reached the British Red Cross on the same day, and within a few hours cases containing special clothing, cigarettes and tobacco were sent to the men.

Answer to Marine Club Talks Is Expected Today

A definite answer as to whether the 4th United States Marine Corps in Shanghai will be able to take over the British Masonic Hall premises on Avenue Road, is expected today by the British authorities, it was learned yesterday. Some doubt over a satisfactory answer was expressed at the same time.

The sudden uncertainty over the negotiations between the British Masonic officers and the Marine authorities was learned to be due to the fact that votes from various lodges have to be taken before the matter can be settled. A definite answer, however, is expected to be forthcoming today.

Meanwhile, it was learned yesterday that the Marines definitely have to vacate their old club at present located in the former International Recreation Club at Bubbling Well Road and sold to the Jewish Club here last year. The Jewish Club will take over the new building on October 1.

Should the Masonic Club members agree to allow the Marines to use their premises, the American military body will be allowed to utilize the facilities of the premises six days a week, one night being reserved for the various lodges, it was stated.

Another Police Officer Resigns from Force

Another police officer was feted at the Police Club yesterday when Superintendent R. Shellswell, formerly senior detective of "B" Division, was presented with a farewell gift by Mr. T. Robertson, Deputy Commissioner in charge of Crime and Special Branches.

Among those present at the presentation were Assistant Commissioners H. R. Grubb, V. Sharman, W. Duncan, and G. J. Bennett; Superintendents A. J. Toon and A. Telfer; Chief-Inspectors S. V. Gash and T. Hill; Inspectors G. H. Craik, V. E. Mason; and H. Willgoss; and Sub-Inspector T. H. Darvill.

Before presenting a vacuum cleaner to Mr. Shellswell, Mr. Robertson recalled the past service of the resigning officer and voiced hope that he would be happy in his new life.

Mr. Shellswell, who joined the police force in 1913, intends to make his home in Australia.

Only One Strike Remains To Be Settled

The labour front had its best day in several weeks yesterday when workers of only one company were reported to be on strike. The number of workers involved was given as 670. This firm is the New Textile Co., closed for several weeks because of the dispute, but expected to reopen in the near future as negotiations conducted by the representatives of the strikers and the management, are proceeding and the workers have agreed to the majority of points set by the management. It was believed yesterday that the strikers would resume unconditionally.

One strike was settled on Sunday when some 200 workers of Chinese radio case factories, numbering sixteen and situated in the International Settlement, French Concession and Nantao, resumed work after their employers had granted them an increase in pay. The strike was declared on September 6. It may be recalled that twelve agitators were arrested by Sinza police station officials on Friday morning for starting a fight with workers of a factory in Sinza Road.

Liu Shih-shun May Be Minister to Canada

Well-informed circles here reported yesterday morning that Mr. Liu Shih-shun, director of the Chinese Foreign Ministry's European Affairs Department, probably will be selected as China's first minister to Canada. It was reported that the selection was made in accordance with a recent agreement to exchange envoys with Ottawa.

Mexican Official to Review 4th Marines

The Fourth Marines will have a Regimental parade at Kiaochow Park, Thursday morning, September 11, 1941, at 8 a.m.

Señor Eduardo Espinosa y Prito, Charge d'Affaires of Mexico will be the guest of Colonel S. L. Howard, U.S. Marine Corps and will review the parade.

W.A.S.P. Arrest Six Robbers

One robber was wounded and arrested by members of the Western Shanghai Area Special Police Force at about 12.30 a.m. yesterday following a shooting affray between seven gangsters and the police party in Sing Kong Li off Connaught Road. Later, five more members of the gang, one of them the wife of the ringleader, were taken into custody.

At about 10.40 p.m. on Sunday, the owner of a lace factory at 35 Sing Kong Li raised an alarm after the gangsters, three of whom were armed, had robbed him of $350 in cash and two gold rings.

A police party was immediately sent to the scene, arriving there before the gangsters could decamp with their loot. The policemen surrounded the entire block and ordered the robbers to surrender. In return they got a volley of shots, which, fortunately, missed their mark.

Eventually, one of the C.P.C's went after the gangsters and succeeded in wounding one of them in the chest. He was arrested on the spot, but the other six made a desperate bid for freedom and took to flight, firing at the pursuing policemen.

Three more were taken into custody. At the station they revealed that their hiding place was at 8 and 9 Sing Kong Li, the same lane where they had committed the robbery. A police party was sent there and arrested the wife of the gangleader.

Another member of the gang was arrested yesterday morning when, acting on information obtained from the captured gangsters, a police party raided a Chinese dwelling at 823 Jessfield Road. A pistol was seized in the raid.

The arrested robbers confessed that they had entered the lace factory by the rear door and had intimidated the occupants, forcing the owner of the lace factory to give them the money and valuables. Nothing was recovered, however.

Bank Manager Carried Away by Kidnappers

Mr. Ma Yue-leu, manager of a native bank at 37 Honan Road, was abducted in a motor car by three armed kidnappers from the corner of Kansuh and Alabaster Roads at about 9 a.m. yesterday. The crime was reported to West Hongkew police station by the rickshaw puller of the victim and investigations were started immediately, but no traces of the gangsters have been found.

The victim was proceeding in

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters for this column should be addressed to THE EDITOR, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, 17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI. *To ensure secrecy, mark correspondence "Letters to The Editor."*

School Fees:

A Warning Recalled

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—From May 18 to June 20 of this year, I put forth an effort in your valued columns to rouse the parents of Shanghai schoolchildren from their lethargy in respect of the increased school fees.

The response was practically nil and I took an effort to Monument Road and buried it under a monument with the assistance of the Municipal Orchestra and members of the Municipal Council.

Now, when the school fees are due for payment, parents are beginning to realize what these actually mean in relation to their budgets and their incomes.

The Municipal Council, unwilling to listen to public opinion which has been demanding the abolishment of the Orchestra and the diversion of the money spent on this luxury to necessary hospitalization and/or reduction of school fees, has invented a system of bursaries which, whilst they do not meet the needs of the situation, are better than nothing at all.

The Council takes the view that the schools ought to look after themselves and ought to be self-supporting and that the responsibility of the Council in this connection must gradually cease.

However, the Council has never explained why the same thing should not apply, even to a more immediate extent, to the Municipal Orchestra. Schooling, hospitalization are positive necessaries. An equally positive non-necessary is the Orchestra.

I doubt whether most people in Shanghai realize how difficult it is, for instance, to place a mentally deranged person in a suitable institution. Even if it is possible to find a place for such an unfortunate case, the costs are entirely beyond the pockets of people with small or even moderate incomes. A man earning around $600 a month may have the misfortune of having to provide for the accommodation of a mentally deranged member of his family. The fees for such care come to in the neighbourhood of $400 per month. Further comment is needless, but the example quoted just emphasizes how totally inadequate provisions for hospitalization of the poor are in Shanghai.

In the face of this, it is hard to understand how the Council can continue to pursue its policy of supporting the Orchestra instead of diverting the funds earmarked for a pronounced luxury to the needs of equally pronounced and neglected necessities.

Surely it is more important that children should obtain a good schooling and that, if their parents cannot afford the fees such schooling be granted free of charge; and, surely, it is also necessary that free hospitalization in reasonable sufficiency for the poor be provided.

It is a question of music contra hospitalization and schooling, and no one with a correct conception of social needs will be in doubt as to what comes first.

I have ventilated this question in your hospitable columns for many years past. But the Orchestra still goes on and will continue until the voices of protest will be sufficiently numerous and loud to drown the music produced by this, for these times, superfluous luxury.

Then, perhaps, the Municipal Council will take notice.

JUNIUS SECUNDUS.

Shanghai, Sept. 8.

S. M. Education:

An Ex-Pupil's View

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Judging by the frequent appearance of correspondence on local education in your correspondence column and the usual keynote of opinion expressed therein, there seems to be a group that holds the view that the recent surcharge in school fees is not logically consistent with the quality of the education afforded in the S.M.C. schools.

It is maintained with scanty foundation that tuition such as is provided by the staffs of these schools is, in many respects, quite desultory, without the demonstration of sympathetic encouragement and interest on the part of the tutors. While not wholly excluding the possibility of this in a small way, I should like to have it known that, in my experience, I being a recent graduate of the Western District Public School, the teachers in the W.D.P.S. show enough interest in the welfare of their charges to suggest something other than mere professionalism and pay slip interest.

As a retort to the accusation that the study of French in the Council's schools is not ably directed, requiring pupils to search for extension of studies with teachers outside, I know from personal experience and observation that in the majority of the cases the fault lies in the laziness, inattention and flightiness of the students. The school which I mention employs a capable French master who has used an interesting and effective method to the benefit of willing and appreciative boys and there is evidence corroborating my statement in the fact that those possessing any sense, enough to recognize the primary principle that only so far as the student acts of and for himself is he being educated, dispensed in their preparation for the School Certificate Examination with supplementary tuition.

Parents should realize that pupils are prone to disparage teachers if the slightest pretext for doing so occurs, overlooking their culpability in their indolence and dislike of the subject in which they possess a weakness.

E. E. E.

Shanghai, Sept. 7.

A Tribute:

To Sapajou

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—It is quite reasonable and customary for a cartoonist who has gained a profitable reputation—literally made his mark in popular illustrative journalism—to develop a looseness in his work, to grow rough in his style, and even coarse in outline—skilled and perhaps sufficient although such coarseness may be to convey his idea.

George Belcher is an outstanding example of this. There is still the master-hand and the ever-appealing subtlety of artistic wit, but how roughly portrayed!

Heath Robinson also still raises smiles through his humorous depictions, but how lacking in the finesse of his earlier productions!

Not so with Shanghai's masterly cartoonist. Slackness, staleness, slapdash "good-enough" crudities find no place in Sapajou's art. The man is a genius, an outstanding genius, and, like the greatest of talented artists, he is obviously wedded to his high art, and, loving it to the finest detail, his affection intensifies with age. His most recent productions surpass his previous work. His sketch this morning is a gem of the richest grade, in which the almost unnecessary wealth of detail, facial expressions, shading, etc., indicate the artist's zest for his work, even on a cartoon which is but to tickle public interest for a day!

I am surfeited with war! So jaded and blase, that the killing of another million men fails to arouse horror or even casual interest. My mind is addled with the baffling muddle of all this inane mass murder. I need a stimulating mental tonic to save my sanity. Sapajou pops up almost daily with some fresh gem of wit, some refreshing slant on current conditions, incidents or foibles, and makes me smile again!

I have not had the honour of meeting him, although he has been my worthy helpful friend for several years. I understand that he is abnormally modest and retiring, but I feel that a word of public appreciation is most timely and deserved, so this humble tribute is inscribed.

GRATEFUL.

Shanghai, Sept. 6.

Thanks:

For Mr. Carroll Alcott

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—May I, through the columns of your esteemed paper, on behalf of myself and thousands in the Far East, thank Mr. Carroll Alcott for his services as a radio commentator during the past few years. He proceeds on a well-earned holiday, and many of us feel indebted to him for his conscientious, consistent and persistent advocacy of truth and the Allied cause. We wish him a pleasant relief from threats and care, with the hope of a safe and speedy return to the scene of his former labours.

GEO. T. LLOYD.

Shanghai, Sept. 8.

TO-DAY'S RADIO

FRENCH BROADCASTING STATION

FFZ

193 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai.
TELEPHONE 80567

Medium wave: 214m., 1400kc.
Short wave: 24.80m., 12.09mc.

Daily broadcast in four languages.

Time table

12.00 Classical music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Assorted music (requests)
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin)
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Semi-classical music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:

Beethoven: a happy period.

4th symphony in Si Bémol; Concerto No. 5 (The Emperor); Leonore.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

XCDN

"The Voice of Democracy" in Shanghai
Wave length 208m. Frequency 1440kc.
P. O. Box 433, Shanghai
Telephone 16967

To-day's Programme

7.30-12.10 Chinese Programme with News Broadcasts at 7.45 and 11.00 and Chinese lesson at 8.15
12.10 Indian Programme
12.30 Salon Orchestras
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in French
1.30 News in German
1.45 News in Russian
2.00 Czechoslovak News and Commentary
2.30 Dance Music for the Connoisseur
3.30 Woman and Home, including "Life Begins at Home," at 3.50
4.30 Chinese Programme, including
5.00 Prof. Chao Mei-pa's Musical Programme
5.20 News
5.35 Prof. Wei Chung-loh's Classical Music
6.00 News
6.15 Commentary
7.00 Russian Commentary
7.30 Summer Evening Melodies
8.00 Relay of B.B.C. News, War Commentary and Listening Post
8.30 Variety Programme
9.00 News in English
9.20 "Sense and Nonsense"—Talk by Henry Brigg
9.30 SYMPHONY CONCERT
Two Symphonic Poems from "My Country".....Smetana
Concerto in B Minor .....Dvorak op. 104
Symphony No. 7 in C Major..... Sibelius op. 105
11.00 Late Night Final
11.10 Dance Music
11.40 Moviegoers' News Summary
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese

BBC

The main items in the London programme which can be heard on GSV in the 16 metre band and later on GSF in the 19 metre band are:—

p.m.
8.00 NEWS, War Commentary and Listening Post.
8.30 Concert by the London Gipsy Orchestra.
9.15 Meet John Londoner.
9.30 Women hitting back. The work of women in war factories.
10.00 News and News Commentary.
10.15 Starlight. Billy Mayerl and his Orchestra.
11.15 The girl with the Hibiscus.
11.30 Crooks' Tour.
Midnight. Empire Exchange. Australia and Rhodesia.
7.30 News letter in Kuo Yu on GSG 16 metre band.
7.45 French programme.

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MAILS COMING AND GOING
EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
WEATHER REPORTS
LOCAL EVENTS OF THE DAY

At other hours, the Shanghai Christian Broadcasting Association broadcasts in English and Chinese language programme of music and talks.

BY SAPAJOU

Veni, Vidi, Vici?

An Annual Postponement

OLD Sandy, the shepherd on one of the smallest of the Hebridean islands, has lived alone now for twenty years, writes Macnair Reid in the "Manchester Guardian." I learned this from him when I dropped in casually one evening recently. I found him in the kitchen of his little thatched-roof cottage. The table was drawn near the fire, for the weather was bitterly cold. At his feet were his two collies. They knew me by this time, and when I entered they thumped their bushy tails on the floor where they lay.

Sandy found a cup and saucer and poured me some of his freshly made tea. He was himself scraping out the last of his second boiled egg, which he ate with great squares of oatcake thickly spread with butter. On the table was a brown earthen jar filled with primroses. This was at the centre, and elsewhere arranged round it were glass dishes with bramble jam, island honey, and marmalade. Two large plates, blue-rimmed, held soda scones and pancakes, or drop scones as they are called in many other parts.

Visitor Not Expected

The cold was so intense that he had not expected a visitor that night. So this picture of domestic comfort was no mere effort at social preparedness; this was his usual manner of making the table attractive to himself. Underneath his chair was an old newspaper, which he had hastily pushed away when he heard me coming.

The people of the island regard Sandy as "simple," but you must live a long time here before you can thoroughly explore the full meaning of the term. Then you discover tenderness in it and love and watchfulness. It does not mean "soft." Sandy is no village idiot. Neither is he childlike or childish in behaviour. He is the natural development of the child; his outlines are like those of some flowers that at full bloom retain the shapes of the opening bud.

Keeping House

He is sixty-five, and he says that if he has not learned to keep house for himself by this time he never will! Keeping house means for him everything that the ordinary housewife could suggest. Often, of course, he is saved work by kindly neighbours. Women come to their doors when they see him approaching and hand him small parcels. Perhaps they have been churning or baking or have finished smoking a ham. This saves him toil and money. But ordinarily he bakes his own bread. He makes jam from island fruit, and he has two hives of bees. He mends his own clothes and does his own washing and ironing.

Sandy never heard of Carlyle's exclamation "Here and now is your Eternity!" but he could easily understand what was meant. Simple in the local sense, Sandy lives in Eternity. He has graduated to the old-age pension and he takes the money gratefully enough, but the title of the pension means nothing to him personally. And you would realise that if you saw him stride across the moor any of these spring days at his work in the lambing. Mortality has been brought home to him by the passing of old friends, but that was their mortality, not his. Yet there was that day twenty years ago when his mother died.....

Annual Ceremony

She died away from home. She was on a visit to Sandy's elder brother, a gamekeeper in England, and she was buried in England. Sandy got word by telegram and then by letter. But on the day that had been arranged between them for her return to the island he set out for the pier to meet the steamer. When the ferry arrived he looked at the few passengers, nodded his head, and turned away. But on the same day in March the following year he was down at the pier again. And again there was the same pitiable little performance of scrutinizing the passengers and of turning away.

I had heard of this annual ceremony—for it has continued ever since—but it was only this year that I saw it performed. A friend of mine was arriving by the steamer and I was at the pier to meet him. Sandy was there, dressed in his fawn Harris tweed, a Balmoral on his head, and carrying his usual cromag. He greeted me cheerfully. For the moment I completely forgot about the legend of this day and exclaimed, "Hello, Sandy. Are you meeting someone?"

He looked at me. "Just that," he said.

My friend on the ferry was waving excitedly. I hurried down to greet him. It was when we were on the path up to the cottage and I saw Sandy before us alone, thumping his cromag on the ground as he went, that I remembered.

There was a childlike grace in his manner this night of my visit when, some time after he had pushed the table away and we were seated at the fire with small glasses instead of cups in our hands, he suddenly rose and went to the Welsh dresser where all his china reposes. He lifted a framed photograph and came to my side gazing at it.

That's her, he said.
Who, Sandy?
My mother.

I had Blundered

I looked up. And instantly we were both thinking of the same scene at the pier and my thoughtless question. I had blundered badly, but he knew it and this was his way of using my blunder to gain a closer intimacy. "I've always done it, you see," he said, making no reference to what, and I nodded. "The people here think it queer of me, I know. Though, of course, they don't say anything. But, well, I....I just like to be at the pier on that day just to make sure!"

When he had put back the photograph he took my glass from me and went to the cupboard again. Och, man, he cried over his shoulder as he bent about his business, but I'm glad to see you! There, now! It's a cold night!

Pacific Crossing By Yacht to Be Attempted

The old "A" Class Yacht Ella, former well-known competitor in Shanghai Yacht Club races on the Whangpoo, was sighted last Sunday sailing along the Yangtze River on the first stage of a voyage to Manila. She is now reported to be under the Swedish flag and is being sailed by three Swedish sailors.

These three intrepid Swedish seafaring men hope eventually to sail her across the Pacific, presumably to San Francisco. Their attempt is regarded by local yachters as very daring.

The venture undertaken by the Swedish sailors is regarded as an extremely dangerous one by most local yachting experts, who declared that the Swedes would require more luck than sagacity to make a safe crossing to Manila. The eventual attempt to cross the entire Pacific is regarded as an extremely dangerous one.

Japanese Mobilization Committee Meets

Tokyo, Sept. 8.

Directors of the National Mobilization Commission's Investigatory Committee, meeting in the Premier's official residence at 9.30 o'clock this morning, discussed the agenda of business to be brought before the 18th Plenary Session of the inquiry body scheduled to meet on Thursday and Friday.—Domei.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF SEPTEMBER 9, 1871

The Wind Instrument Society gave their ninth performance in the Public Garden on Saturday evening, affording the usual pleasure to a large audience.

* * *

We notice that Baron de Meritens has published a pamphlet, entitled a "Sketch of Our Relations with China during Three and a Half Centuries, from 1517 to 1869."

* * *

The Acantha, arrived yesterday, passed on the 4th instant, while leaving Hongkong, two steamers, standing S.W. and five disabled sailing vessels, bound into Hongkong. Neither this vessel nor the Suwonada brings news of the mail of July 28, having reached Hongkong.

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In Main Salesroom—Now On View

On Wednesday, September 10, 1941, commencing at 9.30 a.m.

Upholstered studio couch, rugs, E.P. and glass ware, crockery, gramophones, records, water filter, table and ceiling fans, electric radiators, wardrobe trunk, croquet set, picnic basket, lamps, vases, books, bookcases, desks, desk chairs, filing cabinets, card tables, tennis rackets, garden chairs, sideboards, cellarettes, dining tables, dining chairs, silver ware cabinets, tea wagons, wardrobes, dressing tables, chests of drawers, night tables, centre tables, chairs, stools, bedsteads, ice chests, showcases, kitchen tables, cupboards, cooking range, mosquito doors, rattan chairs, packing cases, etc., also

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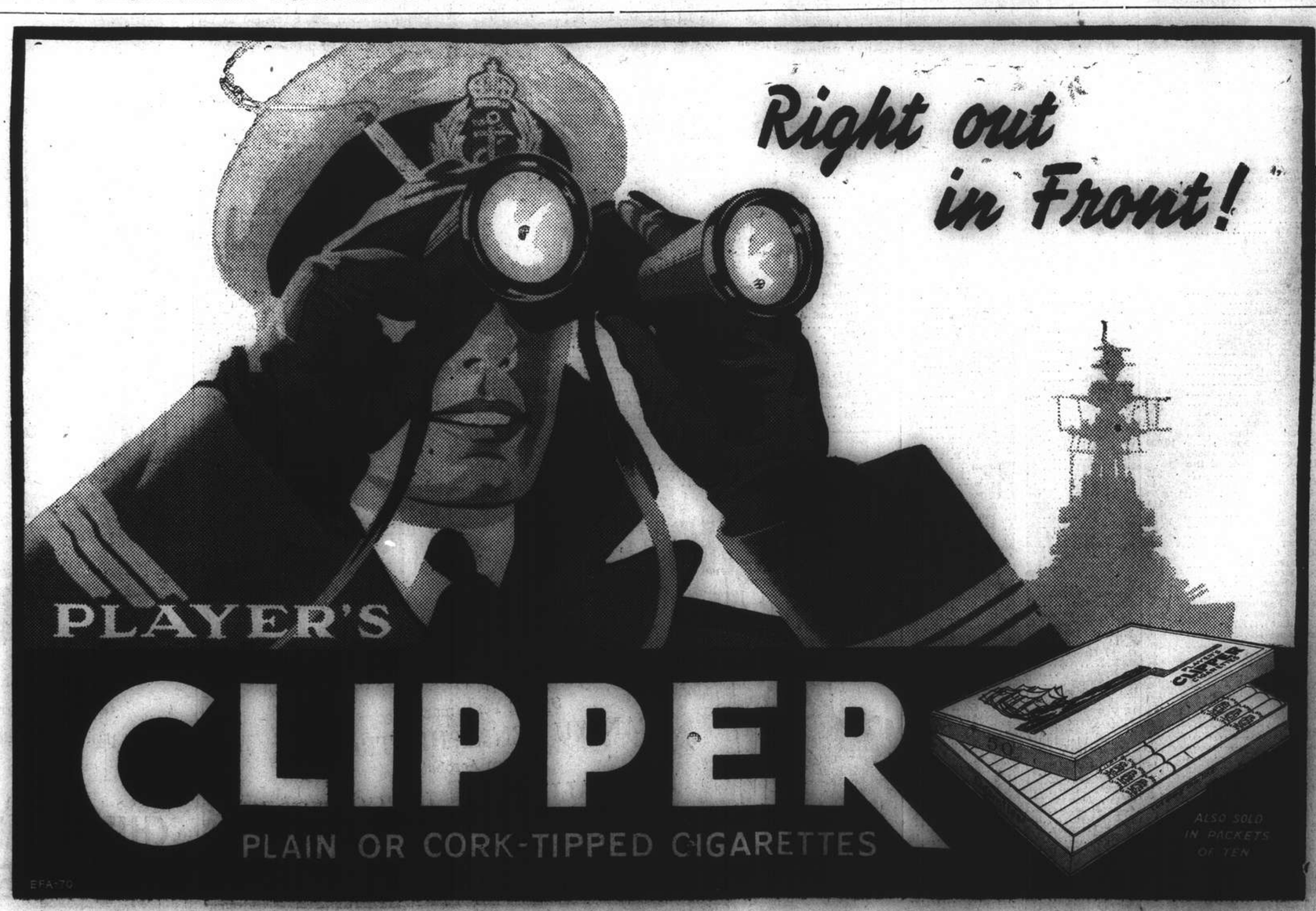

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the new columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

THE RUSSIAN FRONT

With the Russian-German campaign entering into its twelfth week the Germans claim to have invested Leningrad which they allege is now completely surrounded. Contrary to earlier beliefs, they are reported to be pounding the city with bombs, and with the Russian determination to defend it from street to street and from house to house it would seem that both sides are agreed that the former capital of Russia must ultimately be destroyed. Some reports are carried to the effect that the city will be reduced within two or three weeks. That appears to be another example of wishful thinking on the part of the enemy, for it has to be remembered that Odessa has been surrounded for some weeks now, and that the Germans with their unwilling Rumanian allies have made no headway whatever against that city. There is every reason to believe that when the Germans succeed in reducing Leningrad, if ever they do, they will have paid a heavy price for their success, probably heavier than anything they have paid up to the present.

Claims, which the German put forward last week, to the effect that they had succeeded in piercing the outer defences of Leningrad do not appear to be correct, and the story that the capital is under artillery fire is no more significant than in the case of other towns which the Germans have had under fire for months past. To be able to bombard it is one thing, to reduce it something entirely different. While there is the inevitable conflict between the reports of the two commands and almost as much reticence, it is clear that though the Germans have made some little progress in some sectors the counter-attacks of the Russians have succeeded in the main in holding them, and that only small changes have taken place during the last few days. The main German effort seems to have been approximately in the centre of the line, where the Germans are attempting to drive a salient further towards Moscow in the neighbourhood of Roslavl and Vyazma. This Marshal Timoshenko is seeking to counter by attacks towards Rogachev and Zhlobin and one slightly further northwards striking at the flank of the salient which the Germans have created.

Determined Russian counter-attacks further south in the vicinity of Gomel appear to have held the Germans up, and though the Germans have been making strenuous efforts to bring about the encirclement of Kiev they appear to be as far from completing that task as they were at the beginning of last week. If south of that city the Germans could succeed in crossing the Dnieper and force their way towards Kharkov the situation at Kiev might become precarious indeed, but until the southern reaches of the Dnieper have been crossed that development will not occur. Further south the situation appears to have become somewhat stabilized, the Germans, Rumanians and Italians finding the Russian defenders quite able to hold their own. Generally speaking, while the Russian counter-attacks have only a local significance, the only effect they have on the position as a whole is that of slowing up the German advance and tending to render the front rather more static than it has ever been since the commencement of the invasion.

That is not to be taken as meaning that the campaign will develop into something approaching the trench warfare of the last war. Doubtless the Russian command would like to bring that about, and it is reported that Marshal Timoshenko at some parts of his front has been trying to force the Germans to resort to trenches. That General von Bock has managed to avoid up to the present and the war of movement still continues though not to so great a depth as was noticeable in the early days of the invasion. Where the Russians have achieved success is that they have denied that quick victory which Hitler promised himself, and with ordinary luck should be able to maintain resistance until the German armies are bogged down for the winter. If they manage to do that they will have a long breathing spell in which to prepare against resumption of the campaign in the spring by which time it is to be expected that Great Britain and her Allies will have another rod in pickle for Hitler.

THE TWISTERS

Attempts are being made by the Nazi Ministry of Propaganda to twist admissions of the difficulties which lie ahead, made by British leaders, notably Mr. Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, and Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister of Canada, into confessions that they do not believe that Britain can win the war. An example of this distortion occurred in an economic review issued by the Nazis on Sunday, in which Mr. Churchill was represented as having said that Britain cannot hold out without the assistance of the United States in defending her supply routes. Mr. Churchill, while being grateful to the United States for all the assistance already given—gratitude which he has many times expressed—of course, said nothing of the sort. What he actually said was:

> "Mr. Mackenzie King has spoken of the great issues of the war and of the duty which lies before free men in all parts of the world to band together lest their heritage be lost. He has spoken of immense difficulties we have to face, of our unflinching resolve, and he has also struck that note, never absent from our midst, that no lasting or perfect solution of the difficulties with which we are now confronted—with which the whole world is now confronted—no diversion of that sad fate by which the whole world is menaced, can be reached without the full cooperation in every field of all the nations which as yet lie out of the range of the conquerors' power."

This is a very different thing from what the Nazis have put into his mouth. Neither Mr. Churchill nor Mr. Mackenzie King has ever uttered a single word to cast doubt upon their complete confidence of ultimate success, and the frequent warnings to the British people against complacency prove that, if anything, the British tend to be over-confident and not to heed the statements that there must never for a moment be any relaxation of their efforts.

The most striking feature of the economic review referred to is the absence of any mention of Germany's condition, about which the compilers may be presumed to know something, and the concentration upon the effects of British shipping losses in the Atlantic, about which they know nothing. The British Government some time ago decided to discontinue figures of shipping losses in the belief that they might prove of value to the enemy. But even during the times when these losses were published weekly, they included losses in all oceans, the Atlantic, the North Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean, and even the Pacific. They were not losses suffered only in the Atlantic, as the Germans very conveniently forget, thereby endeavouring to create the impression that the total losses were much higher than those admitted. But now, any estimate by the Germans of the losses inflicted upon British shipping must necessarily be guess-work. Their claims would appear to be aimed at tempting the British Government to make some denial which would be specific enough for them to be able to work out approximately what the losses really are.

In this they have failed. The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. A. V. Alexander, has announced that the losses for the last two months have been lower than at any time since he took over his office. The United Press has quoted official circles as saying that sinkings in the Atlantic during July and August were "particularly low," in spite of the fact that there were presumably two hundred U-boats operating. And the Naval Correspondent of "The Times," who is always exceptionally well informed, has revealed that the average of recent weekly imports into Great Britain was 850,000 tons, and the average loss of ships in convoy was only one in two hundred and forty, adding "these figures are an illuminating antidote to the German picture of a starving Britain and an ocean swept clear of shipping." The Nazis have quoted the average weekly imports for 1937 of 1,400,000 tons as the bare necessity that Britain must have in order to exist, purposely ignoring the fact that a large part of that figure was taken up by luxury imports, the imports of commodities which are now rationed, and of raw materials for industries which have been virtually closed as being unessential to the nation's total war effort. The truth is that Britain is getting on reasonably well, and efforts to conjure up death-bed scenes are no more than babbling.

There is the other side of the picture which the Nazis choose to ignore. It is the production of new ships by Britain and the United States, and the probable operation of Axis ships marooned in their ports by the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico. The figures of ship-building in Britain are naturally a closely guarded secret, but all round the islands the yards are going at full blast. Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, has revealed that one hundred and thirty-four vessels will be completed in United States yards this year, ninety in the first quarter of next year, one hundred and forty-six in the second quarter, one hundred and fifty-four in the third quarter, and one hundred and eighty-four in the fourth quarter. On the basis of the tonnage he gives for 1942 it can be calculated that more than 1,300,000 tons of shipping will be ready by the end of December. Not all of it will be lent to Britain, but it can be confidently stated that much of it will, and for the rest, each American ship which will operate on a normal trade route will release a British ship from that route for more direct service to Britain. That the Nazi hope to make the world's flesh creep by horrific tales of Britain's desperate position will not be fulfilled is exposed by the figures of the latest Gallop poll on the question of American convoying in the Atlantic. They show a decline of four per cent. in those in favour of convoying, reflecting the conviction that pressure against Britain has been relaxed.

A Welcome Article

One of the truest indications of which way the wind is blowing in Japan has just come out of Tokyo. Teiichi Muto, well-known Japanese commentator on politics and formerly considered to be one of Japan's staunchest champions of a nationalist and pro-German policy, is now waging a campaign in the "Hochi Shimbun" to bring his country and America closer together. The fact that Muto is behind this campaign is no less surprising than that the article he wrote was published in the "Hochi Shimbun," the most pro-German of all Japanese newspapers. In his article in the "Hochi," a resumé of which is published elsewhere, Mr. Muto stresses the fact that it will take at least a hundred years to build up East Asia and he reasons that Japan can safely wait instead of blindly rushing into a war that nobody wants in a mad effort to realize a southward programme that is best left alone at the moment. That Mr. Muto does not think that Japan can wage a war now is evident from that the fact that he draws a parallel between his country during the Sino-Japanese war of the last century and Japan of today. Japan during the first Sino-Japanese war, he explains, was opposed by a coalition of three powers—France, Russia and Germany. To have waged war against those powers over the Kwantung question would have been suicide for Japan, he stresses in his article, and he significantly adds "A country must know how to yield, provided that at the same time it redoubles its courage and prepares for the fulfilment of greater tasks later." This is the most sound reasoning that has come out of Japan for many a year. It brings proof that there is a clear realization in Japan that the mad policy of hotheaded militarists, if followed by the government is bound to lead to one thing and one thing only—the end of Japan as a first-class Power. Pessimists in the Far East will, no doubt, find fresh reassurance from Mr. Muto's words, which may be construed as meaning that Japan's leaders, realizing that blindly to push forward with expansion plans will mean war, have come to the conclusion that there is much to commend the old proverb "Look before you leap." America is willing to clear up all outstanding matters with Japan on a reciprocal basis. Great Britain is ready to do the same. It is now time for Japan to decide one way or another and to reflect on the advantages of blindly sticking to the Axis from which she can expect only moral support in the event of a war with the Democracies in the Pacific and to weigh up very carefully the advantages accruing from a rapprochement with Great Britain and America—her best customers and, if Japan is willing to let them be, her best friends. Japan, of course, will be expected to change the policies that have gradually widened the breach between herself and the Democracies since 1937, but she can rest assured that "Fair play," two words unknown to the Nazis, figure prominently in the vocabulary of the two great Anglo-Saxon Powers and that her legitimate rights throughout the whole of the Far East will be scrupulously respected.

ALONG THE HIGHWAYS

Sept. 6.—When we were walking around a garden on Route Père Robert one day in June, our attention was drawn to a mass of pale blue flowers in what had once been the vegetable garden. From a distance, the flower spikes looked like those of the common Chicory *(Cichorium Intybus)* which is often seen along hedges in England; but on closer inspection we found that the flowers were those of Endive *(Cichorium Endiva)*, a very close relative. The plants had been allowed to run to seed. The display produced, although unintentional, was quite attractive and we thought at the time that the plants could be used with advantage in our flower borders. However, Endive is a salad and not a great favourite; many people find the leaves far too bitter for their taste. This bitterness is well marked in the leaves when the plants are grown naturally, but it can be considerably reduced by proper blanching. It is a Winter crop here, the plants run to seed as soon as the warm weather comes along; but in England it is used at all seasons of the year except Summer. Seed sown at the present time should give us a supply for the table during the Winter provided a well manured plot of land is available: the plants like plenty of moisture during the growing season and a rich soil helps them to grow crisp and well-flavoured leaves. The green curled varieties are our special favourites; these produce finely lacinated leaves and as the plants are smaller than the broad-leaved varieties, more may be planted in a bed. Blanching commences as soon as the centre of the plants have become fairly thick; this is generally carried out by tying the leaves together and covering the plants with inverted flower pots, sufficient for two or three days being treated at one time. In England plants are lifted and placed close together in a dark frame: this is a good practice for it is possible to keep the plants drier at blanching time. The best of the broad-leaved varieties is the improved "Deep Heart" Batavian, this grows to a large size, but we prefer the green and moss-curled varieties.—W.J.K.

There is a general tacit trust in conversation by which a man is obliged not to report anything out of it, though he is not immediately enjoined secrecy. A retailer of this kind is sure to draw himself into a thousand scrapes and discussions, and to be shyly and uncomfortably received wherever he goes.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

MAKING OF A BLUEJACKET

The recruits sat way down in the high, dark leather bus seats. They didn't talk much; just stared at the flowing green field, the browsing herds and the old New England houses as the bus hurtled down the highway from Providence toward Newport Naval Training Station, writes Meyer Berger in the New York "Times." They were glum; merely under self-hypnosis and maybe a bit choked up with leaving home. They edged closer to the windows as the bus slowed in the narrow Newport streets. Young eyes looked beyond the station gates, excitedly shifting as they tried to take in everything at once—the rich fields, rolling voluptuously toward blue horizon; buildings blinding white in the sun; white roads breaking from stretches of cool dapple shade to dare up verdant slopes.

The recruits stepped out of vacuum-wrapped silence into a fresh green world sweet with sound. It had been stuffy in the bus and they had been too deeply sunk in thought to remember to open windows. Out here the breeze off Narragansett Bay was cool on their hot young faces and sweat-beaded foreheads. Gulls idly coasted down blue emptiness; colours and pennants slapped contentedly in the clean air.

The dark Italian boy brushed a black forelock from his bright eyes. He said, "It's like painted scenery." The red-haired Brooklyn kid couldn't take his eyes from it. "It's okay," he murmured.

In this batch were fourteen, up from the recruiting station in lower Manhattan. They averaged round nineteen years of age. Eight were high-school graduates, two had one year of college. The others had elementary school training and some trade. Man for man they were better potential sailors than the old salt-water types; cleaner and brighter. They were shipping for four years with the Naval Reserve—active duty only so long as there is an emergency—as against the six-year regular Navy enlistment, though plenty are still signing for that. The majority were eager for specialist rating and were set on passing the examination for Navy trade and clerical schools. They had passed superficial physical and mental tests at the recruiting depot and were already sworn in.

Even these superficial tests, incidentally, are fairly stiff. More than 60 per cent. of all applicants fail. Bad eyes and bad teeth rule out the majority. A man must read letters only three-sixteenths of an inch high at a distance of not less than fifteen feet. They first try them out at twenty feet. All applicants are fingerprinted and if the FBI and the police won't give them a clean bill the Navy won't have them.

The Navy is recruiting these volunteers at the rate of round 8,000 a month to man the growing fleet. The New York station sends two batches a week, sometimes by night boat to Providence with staterooms and meals paid for, sometimes by train, with berth and meals paid. They spend eight weeks at the training station as against the sixteen weeks required in normal times. Newport is only one of four training stations in the United States. Men recruited in other parts of the country may be shipped to Great Lakes station in Illinois, to San Diego station in California or to Norfolk Training station in Virginia.

Eight Weeks at Fundamentals

A petty officer, eyes screwed tight in critical study of the recruit consignment, told what the new men were in for. During the 8-week training period, he said, they get the fundamentals, mostly infantry drill, fatigue and lectures. The new man gets the knack of handling a rifle and the habit of automatically reacting to spoken command. If he came in a bit soft, setting-up exercises and the drill harden his physical fibre. If he was a hellcat outside and kept indecent hours, he gets the habit of regular living. If he was untidy he learns to keep his quarters, his person and his equipment clean.

New men are taken down to the station quays, put in small boats, and taught to pull an oar. They learn semaphore, the elements of chemical and gas warfare and get the hang of basic seamanship. They are taught to tie knots and to splice. Before he leaves the station the recruit must know how to swim. The old Navy wasn't fussy about this, the petty officer confided, but the new Navy is. "It don't look right to have a Navy with sailors who can't take care of themselves if they go over the side," he said.

When the eight weeks are ended the new man gets brief leave. He goes home in his uniform, sees the family, the girl and the neighbourhood gang, and returns as a man-o'-warsman. At this point, one of two things happens—he either ships out on one of the 650 Navy vessels for his first taste of real salt, or goes to one of the Navy schools. Education, conduct and adaptability determine pretty much what men will be picked for the schools, which are at Norfolk, Va.; San Diego, Calif., at Jacksonville and Pensacola in Florida. Recruiting officers find most applicants eager for aviation courses—for the metalsmith, machinist, ordnance or radio branches of the Navy air service. No man is picked, though, who doesn't show definite promise in a particular kind of work, or specialty, during the recruit period. Men proficient in English, for example, are likely to be diverted to one of the communications or clerical schools, while recruits with a knowledge or flair for handling tools might be marked for a trade or engineering course. During these courses, which run around sixteen weeks, the men stand sentry watch and do routine fatigue. At the end of the course they're ready for post-graduate work in the fleet or at the air stations.

WAR FUND BAROMETER

The Voluntary War Contributions Fund has been open for 430 days and there have been 9,020 contributors. The War Savings Association has been open for 436 days and there have been 1,625 contributors. The latest totals follow:

Fund	Amount Ch. $	Contributed £ Sterling
Central British War Fund	200,345.00	69,613. 8.11*
Vol. War Contribution Fund	1,355.05	205,909. 1.10§
War Savings Association	57,206.00	164,952. 5.11‡

*—Including weekly transfers from CN$ into £.
§—Including daily transfers from CN$ into £.
‡—Including monthly transfers from CN$ into £.

IN PARENTHESIS

Old-Timers

I'm rather old-fashioned, I'm afraid.

Yes, I notice you tell the jokes my grandfather used to.—Grant's Almanac.

• • •

Youngsters' Class

Isn't your son rather young to join the army?

Yes; but, you see, he's only in the infantry.—Grit.

• • •

Lapse of Time

"Are you the girl who took my order?" asked the impatient gentleman in the cafe.

"Yes, sir," replied the waitress politely.

"Well I'll be damned," he remarked, "you don't look a day older."

• • •

And No Commission

Sergeant: "Say, what was your occupation before coming to this man's army?"

Selectee: I was a travelling salesman, sir.

Sergeant: Well, we'll make you feel right at home. I'll give you all the orders you want!

• • •

Just the Man

Sergeant: Any of you men got a dirty uniform?

Private (hoping for a new uniform): Yes, sergeant, look at me.

Sergeant: You'll do. Report tomorrow morning at 6.30 for coal shoveling.

• • •

The Last Word

The chap was considering buying a home of his own and the real estate salesman was taking him to look over a place that was up for sale. Upon arriving there the salesman said:

Here we are, the latest thing in homes.

Yes? questioned the prospect.

Yes, asserted the salesman, garage for three cars with built-in living room.

• • •

Question of Rank

There still seems to be uncertainty about how Home Guard officers stand in relation to the Regular Army.

One of them, newly appointed, gave a lift to a Regular sergeant. The N. C. O. looked curiously at the other's single pip and gray hair. Then he asked his rank.

I believe I'm now a second-lieutenant, was the reply. A week ago I was a major-general.—Answers.

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AVIATION	Law Union & Rock Insce. Co., Ltd.
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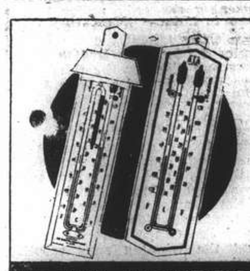
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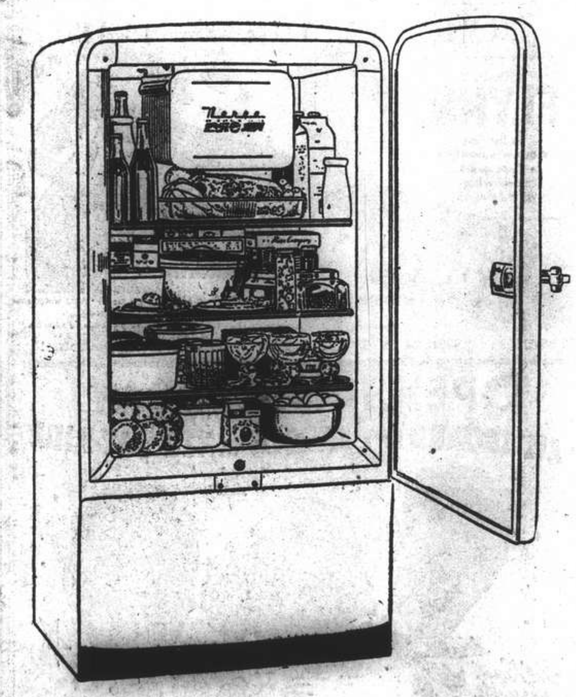
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THE SPORTS PAGE

Dodgers Climb Closer to Long Overdue Pennant By Beating Giants Twice

New York, Sept. 7.

LEO Durocher's promise to bring Brooklyn that long overdue pennant looked as though it might be kept today when the Dodgers twice downed the New York Giants to increase their National League lead to three games.

The second place St. Louis Cards slipped back by dividing a twin bill with the third place Cincinnati Reds. Walt Higbe recorded his 20th victory of the season as he pitched the Dodgers to a 13 to 1 win in the opener. Higbe allowed but six hits and hurled shutout ball every inning but the fifth.

Dolph Camilli, the Dodgers smooth working left handed first sacker, connected with homers in the fifth and sixth innings to bring his total for the year to 32. Joe Medwick recorded four hits. In the second game the Dodgers were forced to go ten innings to get the decision. Catcher Arnold Owen scored the winning run, coming home on Hal Reiser's single. The Dodgers took the game by a 4 to 3 score.

St. Louis Win Opener

St. Louis won the opener with the Reds 11 to 7 but dropped the night cap 5 to 2.

The exciting opener was marked by three big scoring sprees, two by the Cards and one by the Reds. Harry Gumbert and John Mize hit homers for the Cards while Ernest Lombardi and Bill Werber connected with circuit drives for the Reds.

In the night cap Elmer Riddle stopped the Cards with seven hits. The Reds led throughout in the game which was called in the eighth on account of darkness.

Cincinnati, with 21 games remaining on their schedule, now trails the Dodgers by 14 games.

The Boston Braves brought their total wins for the season up to 52 games when they took two straight from the Philadelphia Phillies, winning the opener 17 to 6 and the night cap 10 to 1.

In the first game the Braves made their highest score of the season. Max West connected with a homer and John Cooney and Ed Miller both connected with four hits.

The Braves continued to fatten their batting average in the second game and Ray Berres and Carvel Rowell both connected with homers.

Yankees Snap Loss Streak

Joe McCarthy's New York Yankees today won their first game since annexing the 1941 American League title, trouncing the Boston Red Sox under an 8 to 5 offensive.

Big "Lefty" Gomez won his 14th game of the season although Johnny Murphy had to replace him on the mound in the sixth inning when the Red Sox tallied four runs to come within striking range of the Yankees who had tallied once in the first and second inning and three times in the third and fifth frames.

Joe Gordon, Yankee second-baseman, collected his 23rd homer of the year.

Ted Williams collected three hits during the game to boost his average to .413, the highest point since the begining of the season. The slugging Boston star thus was well on his way to becoming the only major league hitter in 16 years to stay over the .400 mark throughout the season.

Despite the loss, the Red Sox held on to second place as the third-place Chicago White Sox dropped a 3 to 1 decision to the St. Louis Browns.

Tom Bridges Honoured

Chicago took a one-run lead in the fourth inning, but St. Louis tied it up in the sixth and then tallied twice in the ninth off Dennis Galehouse to win the game. Chester Laabs doubled, after which Johnny Berardino and Joe Grace collected singles to send the winning runs scooting across the platter.

Thirty-one thousand fans jammed the Tiger stadium for "Bridges Day" in honor of Tommy Bridges, and the Detroit hurler came through with a masterful 4 to 1 decision over the Cleveland Indians. He held the Indians to six hits while his mates made a similar number of safeties good for three runs in the third and one in the sixth.

The Philadelphia Athletics were only one-half game out of the league cellar today after a double defeat at the hands of the Washington Senators who are holding down eighth position.

Senators Triumph

The Senators took a 3 to 2 decision in the opener by outhitting Philadelphia, eight safeties to six. Philadelphia was ahead, 1 to 0, until the ninth when Washington pushed three runs across. The Athletics came back with a single tally in their half of the final inning, but failed to uncover sufficient punching power to knot the score.

Cecil Travis supplied the only long blow of the game by getting a triple in the eighth inning.

Washington took the second game, 4 to 2, with early Wynn holding the Athletics to six hits while his mates collected eight safeties. Washington tallied three times in the sixth and once in the eighth, after Philadelphia had scored twice in the fifth.

First Games American League

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	1	6	0
Detroit	4	6	1

Batteries:—Dean and Hemsley; Bridges and Tebbets.

Boston	5	13	2
New York	8	12	0

Batteries:—Wilson, Ryba, Johnson and Peacock; Gomez, Murphy and Dickey.

St. Louis	3	11	0
Chicago	1	8	0

Batteries:—Galehouse and Ferrell; Lyons and Tresh.

Washington	3	8	2
Philadelphia	2	6	1

Batteries:—Chase, Masterson and Early; Marchildon and Hayes.

Second Game American League

Washington	4	8	0
Philadelphia	2	6	2

Batteries:—Wynn and Evans; Harris and Wagner. American League complete.

First Games National League

Chicago	3	9	0
Pittsburgh	1	5	1

Batteries:—Evans and Scheffling; Lanning, Klinger and Baker.

Cincinnati	7	10	4
St. Louis	11	11	0

Batteries:—Thomson, Turner, Starr, Beggs and Lombardi; Krist, Gumbert and Mancuso.

Philadelphia	5	10	4
Boston	17	20	0

Batteries:—Blanton, Grissom, Jones, Masterson and Warren; Salvo and Berres.

New York	1	6	0
Brooklyn	13	14	2

Batteries:—Hubbell, Bowman, Wittig and Danning; Higbe and Owen.

Second Games National League

Philadelphia	1	6	1
Boston	10	15	1

Batteries:—Hoerst, Hughes, Podgajny and Livingston; Earley and Berre.

New York	3	7	1
Brooklyn	4	7	0

Batteries:—Melton and Hartnett; Wyatt, Allen, Casey and Owen.

Cincinnati	5	8	2
St. Louis	2	7	1

Batteries:—Riddle and West; M. Cooper, Hutchinson; Gumbert and W. Cooper—(end at eight innings on account of darkness).—United Press.

Mignon Wins "A" Class Handicap Yacht Race

The second half of the racing season of the Shanghai Yacht Club opened for "A" Class with a race down to Woosung from the Slipway on Saturday afternoon. Unfortunately there were only 3 starters Valerie, Twin Star and Mignon. This was very disappointing as every one had been looking forward to seeing Ingomar with her new mast racing again. She had been undergoing speed trials against Mignon the previous week, but her owner was not satisfied with her performance and still had some alterations to make and was also delayed by the closing of the bridges into Hongkew so could not turn up.

The other three yachts set off against the last of the flood in a very light wind. Mignon was away to the best start but soon got blanketed by Socony Wharf which allowed Twin Star to get away with it. Valerie in charge of Capt. Sabel, new to the river as far as yachting is concerned made the unpardonable offence of going inside the line of buoys off Point Island from where he was promptly chased off. This should also have disqualified him from the race but being very "Informal" it was decided to let him off with a caution. It was a reach down to Kiaojow Creek and a run in the Astrea Channel, where Twin Star had already established an enormous lead. Later the wind died down to nothing leaving Mignon without steerage way in the middle of the traffic just as the steward was serving "tea."

After this experience she decided to stop at Woosung and withdraw from the race. The other two completed the course by going round the Lismore. On the way back Valerie was completely becalmed a few yards from the finishing line and was actually some 25 minutes after Twin Star in crossing it.

The race on Sunday morning round the Blockhouse Buoy did not start under very favourable circumstances. A strong ebb was running and there was little wind. Valerie was caught on the wrong side of the line with little hope of getting back to it. Appeals to the sailing committee were made to "Let her go" which she did and as the race was again "Informal" the Powers that Be "Waived the Rules" when the matter was reported to them at Head Quarters.

Mignon Easy Winner

It was a broad reach out to the Quarantine and once out of the Whangpoo the wind soon sprang up into a spanking breeze. It was close hauled after Quarantine was rounded, where the tide was simply roaring out. Twin Star was first round but on the beat down, to Blockhouse was overhauled by Valerie who was first round the lower mark. Mignon found the lop over at Quarantine, too much for her and soon went about to seek the smoother water on the Pootung shore. This put her in a much more favourable position from where she was able to make the Blockhouse in one tack to just nip Twin Star round the Buoy. The tide was still running out fast here so all three yachts went over to the Pootung shore to get the benefit of the slacker water. Here Spinnakers were set and Twin Star drew ahead again while Mignon gave Valerie some anxious moments.

Strangely enough when once back in the Whangpoo, Mignon came into her own again, seriously challenging Valerie while tacking in and out of the Junk Anchorage and leaving Twin Star well astern. In the Astrea Channel, Valerie drew ahead again and Mignon and Twin Star had a grand race for second place to the finish at Jellicoe which Twin Star managed to reach just ½ minute ahead. All three yachts finished within 5 minutes making Mignon an easy winner on handicap.

SATURDAY'S RACE

	Sailed	Elapsed	Cor-rected	Posi-tion
Twin Star, Dr. Parsons	2.25.0	2.21.17		1
Valerie, Capt. Sabel	2.51.0	2.51.0		2
Mignon, J. Dalton		D.N.F.		

SUNDAY'S RACE

Valerie, Capt. Sabel	3.32.30	3.32.30	3
Twin Star, Dr. Parsons	3.37.18	3.31.53	2
Mignon, J. Dalton	3.37.55	3.16.05	1

Test Match Player Is Awarded D.F.C.

Squadron Leader W. J. Edrich, R.A.F., the well known Middlesex and Test Match cricketer, has been awarded the D.F.C.

Petain Watches Tennis Exhibition in Vichy

Vichy, Sept. 8.

Marshal Philippe Petain, the Chief of State, watched a tennis match here today in which the one time world champion Borotra, now General Commissioner of Education and Sports, played with Ramillon, one of the best professional players at present. Glasser and Destremeau, who both played for France in the Davis Cup, also took part in the matches.—Havas Telemondial.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

American League

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	92	46	.667
Boston	71	68	.518
Chicago	71	67	.514
Cleveland	66	63	.493
Detroit	67	70	.489
St. Louis	61	74	.452
Philadelphia	59	77	.434
Washington	57	76	.429

National League

Brooklyn	88	47	.652
St. Louis	84	49	.632
Cincinnati	73	60	.549
Pittsburgh	72	61	.541
New York	62	69	.473
Chicago	61	75	.448
Boston	54	77	.412
Philadelphia	38	94	.293

—United Press.

—"Collier's"

Silly Sallies in Sports

"Psst, Eddie! You know something? That wasn't the bob run!"

"Bob" Riggs, Mrs. Cooke Win Singles Tennis Crowns

Forest Hills, Sept. 7.

ROBERT L. "Bobby" Riggs and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke today crowned their careers by becoming tennis champions of the United States as a result of smashing victories in the national men's and women's singles tourney.

Mrs. Cooke ended her 12-year quest for highest honors with a straight-set victory over Paule Bentz, 7-5, 6-2.

Riggs and Mrs. Cooke stroked their way steadily and surely to the titles on the wind-swept court before a boisterous, unruly crowd of 10,000 who cheered so long and lustily that play was interrupted five times before the Umpire regained order.

Recaptures Crown

Riggs, a 23-year-old veteran, recaptured the men's crown he won in 1939 and lost a year ago by defeating Frank Kovacs by the convincing margin of 5-7, 6-1, 6-3, 6-3.

Playing squarely in the teeth of a wind which at times exceeded a velocity of 40 m.p.h., and obviously nettled by gallery necklers, Riggs recovered his lost laurels in what type of up-hill fight for which he is famed.

Riggs dropped the first set in which both players alternated between the net and baselines, but then came back with a masterful sense of court generalship to win the title in three straight sets.—United Press.

Bobby Riggs

Williams Fattens Batting Lead Several Points

New York, Sept. 7.

Ted Williams, slugging Red Sox outfielder, fattened his batting average by .004 percentage points last week to strengthen belief that he may be the first major leaguer in 16 years to keep his average above the golden .400 mark for a full season.

Williams collected a cool .411 average, to lead his nearest competitor, Cecil Travis of the Senators, by a wide margin.

In the National League, Harold Reiser of the Dodgers climbed back into the leadership by a full .007 over John Hoppe of the Cardinals who led the league last week.

Batting Averages

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Ted Williams, Red Sox	.411
Cecil Travis, Senators	.380
Joe DiMaggio, Yankees	.355
Geoffrey Heath, Indians	.343
Dick Siebert, Athletic	.333
Roy Cullenbine, Browns	.333

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Harold Reiser, Dodgers	.323
John Hoppe, Cardinals	.326
Nick Etten, Phillies	.322
Joe Mize, Cardinals	.321
Fred Walker, Dodgers	.318
Enos Slaughter, Cardinals	.316

Home Runs

Ted Williams, Red Sox, 34; Charlie Keller, Yankees, 33; Dolph Camilli, Dodgers, 28; Mel Ott, Giants, 27; Joe DiMaggio, Yankees, 27; Thomas Henrich, Yankees, 27.

Runs Batted In

Charlie Keller, Yankees, 120; Joe DiMaggio, Yankees, 112; Ted Williams, Red Sox, 102; Rudy York, Tigers, 99; Geoffrey Heath, Indians, 97; Sam Chapman, Athletics, 97; Dolph Camilli, Dodgers, 97; Joe Mize, Cardinals, 95.

Runs Scored

Ted Williams, Red Sox, 122; Joe DiMaggio, Yankees, 113; Rolfe, Yankees, 105; Dom DiMaggio, Red Sox, 102; Harold Reiser, Dodgers, 100; Charlie Keller, Yankees 100.

Hits Scored

Cecil Travis, Senators, 185; Joe DiMaggio, Yankees, 171; Geoffrey Heath, Indians, 170; Roger Cramer, Senators, 164; Stanley Hack, Cubs, 164.

Marazin, Chateau la Rose Seen In Thrilling St. Leger Finish

SPURTING past Marazin, soon after the two furlong mark was reached, Chateau la Rose made his gallant bid for victory. He gave of his best and raced on but inspite of this he could not stand off the determined challenge of Sun Castle who, jumping into prominence the moment Chateau le Rose swept past Marazin, drew up to Mr. H. E. Morriss's entry stride by stride.

They tore down the last furlong neck to neck and arrived at the post almost as one; but it was Sun Castle who actually got his head in front as they nosed to the finishing line. A head was all that separated Chateau la Rose from victory and defeat. Meanwhile, Dancing Time came on strongly in the last quarter of a mile to tear past the tiring Marazin and finish third only a length away.

Thus ended one of the most thrilling St. Legers that has ever been witnessed on the English turf. A record crowd thronged the several enclosures to capacity and rose to a frenzied pitch of excitement when the field of sixteen, with Marazin at the head, turned into the straight to make their ultimate effort at winning the coveted event.

Entry A Distinction

It is a distinction in itself owning a powerful enough stayer to warrant competing in one of the major classics of the English racing season; this distinction is transcended in the present instances by the fact that Mr. H. E. Morriss's entry, Chateau la Rose, came within an ace of snatching supreme laurels in this year's St. Leger.

To Brigland, the French jockey, now in the Royal Air Force went the distinguished honour of having ridden Sun Castle. He rode a magnificent race in rushing his mount up at the crucial moment and coaxing all he could get out of him. Chateau la Rose was also well ridden by Robert Jones while Michael Dearg drove in Dancing Time, the only filly in the race.

The progeniration of Chateau la Rose, an extremely handsome bay colt, is highly interesting. His sire was Chateau Bouscaut, a famous performer over distance races on the French turf and now a successful sire in France. The dam was Pasca who was also the dam of Pasch. Pasca is by Manna, a Derby winner also owned by Mr. H. E. Morriss, out of Soubriquet, the dam of Taiyang.

The winner, Sun Castle, owned by Lord Portal, was trained at Newmarket by Captain Boyd Rochford. He is out of Hyperion by Castle Gay. Hyperion was also a Derby winner.

Lord Ganely's Dancing Time, a little fancied starter surprised the majority of the crowd but not his owner and stable connections by putting up such a splendid performance over the gruelling mile and six furlong classic.

This was the first time that an important classic was run on a Lancashire course. Astounding scenes were seen in Manchester on the day of the race went all the roads leading to the course was absolutely packed with traffic. Unimaginably long queues of motor cars and tram cars lined the routes.

Shanghai Golf Club

September Monthly Cup

"A" CLASS

I. L. G. Wheeler	79—	7—72	
A. J. Clark	83—	9—74	
F. Cowherd	84—	9—75	

"B" CLASS

P. Isherwood	87—	14—73*	
L. A. McCants	89—	16—73*	
K. Iseri	97—	22—75	

*—Tie.

Cricket Line-Ups for Week-End Announced

Shanghai Cricket Club

An S.C.C. XI v. An S.R.C./Parsee XI, Saturday 13, S.R.C. Ground at 1.30 p.m.

S.C.C.:—G. B. Elliot (Capt), W. V. K. Chadwick, A. V. T. Dean, G. S. Dunkley, E. R. Duckit, F. Marshall, T. L. Rawsthorne, R. U. Reynolds, J. W. Pote-Hunt, E. J. Sluis, E. A. Weldman. Reserves: G. J. Read, A. C. Sinclair. Umpire: Rev. F. W. Weaver. Scorer: F. J. Sanger.

An S.C.C. XI v. H.M. Navy, Saturday 13, S.C.C. Ground, 1.30 p.m.

S.C.C.:—J. B. Brown (Capt.), R. C. Corfield, L. G. Day, A. J. Harvey, D. C. Large, A. Lingard, D. L. Minle-Day, R. E. H. Nielson, R. F. Scott, L. Underwood, L. M. Wilson. Reserves: P. V. Simpson, G. T. Cambling, S. A. Grew, E. Toeg. Umpire: C. Victor Syms. Scorer: F. G. Penfold.

An S.C.C. XI v. Cathedral School, Saturday 13, at 2.30 p.m. at Keswick Road Ground. Players will meet at S.C.C. Pavilion 2 p.m.

S.C.C.:—W. B. Sim (Capt.), W. Brankin, R. A. Black, R. Gates, J. C. Corfield, K. J. Flemens, J. R. Kale, P. L. Marray, H. Rogerson, J. A. G. L. Smith, A. R. Turner. Reserves: L. C. Blanks, P. N. Knight. Umpire: H. A. Crickmer.

S.C.C. XI v. Parsees, Sunday 14, at 11 a.m., S.C.C. Ground.

S.C.C.:—P. V. Simpson (Capt.), H. A. Crickmer, A. Graham, J. C. Jenkins, W. Marsay, H. E. Orr, K. M. Pate, A. W. Pettit, A. C. Sinclair, L. E. Stokes, T. H. Wood. Reserves: F. A. Pitts, D. L. Blix, J. B. Brown, H. Hart-Baker. Umpire: P. J. Hart. Scorer: H. W. Brown.

Substitute Walker Cup Match Suggested

The United States Golf Association have put forward a suggestion that in view of the improbability of Walker Cup matches between the amateurs of Great Britain and the United States taking place for several years to come as a result of the present world conflict, a substitute Walker Cup match between Public Link amateurs and National Amateur Tournament golfers could be played in September. Under the plan suggested, the quarter-finalists of the Public Links Championship and of the National Amateur would be automatic suggestions for this month's match.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The management take pleasure in announcing that the

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METROPOLE HOTEL
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are now able to give their usual service for special parties, banquets, etc.

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Here comes Mickey with 8 bucks in his pockets... he's out to paint the town red! Judy's his singing sweetheart again...and the whole Hardy family gives Manhattan the works! It's SWELL!
Andy Hardy Meets Debutante
LEWIS STONE · MICKEY ROONEY
CECILIA PARKER · FAY HOLDEN
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and JUDY GARLAND
Screen Play by Annalee Whitmore and Thomas Seller
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Ronald Colman and Basil Rathbone
IF I WERE KING
Frances Dee—Olympe Bradna
Love & Adventure of Francois Villon, Poet, Vagabond & Hero.

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TO-DAY ONLY! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
The Reddest, Rowdiest Pages of the West!
TRAIL OF THE VIGILANTES
starring FRANCHOT TONE with WARREN WILLIAM · BROD CRAWFORD · ANDY DEVINE · MISCHA AUER · PORTER HALL · PEGGY MORAN
$1.50, $2.50, $3.50 $1.50, $2.50, $3.50, $4.50

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Oooooohhhhhh! JANE GETS KISSED!
... and discovers the magic of moonlight and romance!
Jane Withers
A VERY YOUNG LADY
with NANCY KELLY · JOHN SUTTON and JANET BEECHER · RICHARD CLAYTON · JUNE CARLSON
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FLYNN IS FUN IN 1941!
ERROL FLYNN in his first modern adventure in three years... and what an adventure!
Footsteps in the Dark
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RALPH BELLAMY · ALAN HALE
Directed by LLOYD BACON · A WARNER BROS. First Nat'l Picture
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ALL ABOARD for a SCREAM-LINED JOY RIDE
Hal Roach presents
BROADWAY LIMITED
Victor McLAGLEN · Dennis O'KEEFE
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Original Screen Play by ELLIS JAMES
Directed by GORDON DOUGLAS
Released thru United Artists
Now when you leave the Lifeless movie!

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The MIRACLE SHOW of a THOUSAND SURPRISES
A THREE RING CIRCUS OF LAUGHS IN THIS AMAZING NEW FEATURE PRODUCTION!
Walt Disney's THE RELUCTANT DRAGON
ROBERT BENCHLEY
PLEASE keep what you see a secret! Don't spoil the fun for your friends!
Sequences in MULTIPLANE TECHNICOLOR
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HER LOVE WAS HER LIFE!
HER LIFE WAS A LIE!
BETTE DAVIS
Here's the perfect role for the star who always gives a perfect performance! Tops everything she's ever done...even "The Letter"!
"THE GREAT LIE"
GEORGE BRENT MARY ASTOR
Lucile Watson · Hattie McDaniel

Rumanians Show Discontent Over German Occupation

London, Sept. 8.

SYMPTOMATIC of the internal strain within Hitler's new European order is the radio and press quarrel between Bucharest and Budapest, both nominally Hitler's allies. The real cause of the quarrel is Hungary's grab of Transylvania—essentially Rumanian territory, the heart of Rumanian national consciousness and the home country of Rumania's grand old man and peasant leader, Dr. Julius Maniu.

While for some time competing announcers limited themselves to claims that it was their respective armies that had done the brunt of the fighting on the eastern frontier, the press of both countries is now indulging in open polemics about Transylvania—the real bone of contention all along. Front page articles in leading Rumanian papers emphasize the essentially Rumanian character of Transylvania.

Officials of the Antonescu regime take every opportunity of proclaiming Rumania's title to Transylvania. They must do so, although it annoys Berlin, because it is the only rallying cry on which Quisling Antonescu speaks with the voice of the Rumanian people.

It is all the more necessary to deflect public consideration to Transylvania since the war against Russia is intensely unpopular and the tremendous losses the Rumanian Army has incurred before Odessa are depressing the population at home.

Nazis Plunder Country

War, hunger and terror now rule the life of the unhappy Rumanian people. Hundreds of hospitals are filled to overflowing, and schools and public buildings have been turned into emergency hospitals for a huge number of wounded. Germany has plundered the country, which was known as the granary of Europe and was always a food exporting country.

Though the poor Rumanian peasant at least always had enough to eat, now there is rationing and the Rumanian peasants are beginning to go hungry. Fear of German Army requisitioning has led to the wholesale illegal slaughtering of cattle.

There are no clothes. The Defence Ministry has issued an appeal which closes on September 15 for civilian clothes for demobilized soldiers. The explanation given is that lack of raw materials, which are reserved exclusively for military requirements, renders purchasing of civilian clothing impossible.

Mass arrests of politicians and journalists are reported every day. Executions of Jewish communists—the general name for all who oppose Gen. Antonescu—also occur daily. Whoever gives shelter to a stranger is not only himself threatened with death by Government order but his whole family with him. Gatherings of any kind are forbidden, including sports meetings.

The people are not allowed to send registered letters or to convey messages or money from one place to another through private persons. Though it is open to the public to make use of the regular postal services, as the postal authorities naively stated the other day, the public is asked to use only postcards and these are rationed. Whoever infringes the postal regulations comes before a military court.

Rumania is Front Line

Rumania herself is in the front line of the war. Oil fields and the towns of Jassy, Constanza, Bucharest and others have been heavily bombed. The fate of the Rumanian people is perhaps one of the most tragic in Europe. Not only is the country as effectively occupied by Germany as are Norway and Holland, but hundreds of thousands of Rumanian peasants have to be slaughtered for Hitler and have to call him an "ally" to boot.

The Rumanian people were dragged into this war chained and muzzled. They had no voice to oppose it. Their Democratic institutions had long been destroyed by personal dictatorship of the former King, Carol. This monarch, who is now in Mexico, allowed Germany to "award" Transylvania, the cradle of the Rumanian Nation, to Hungary on the plea that he wanted to keep Rumania out of the war—only to land his country in the war on the side of her bitterest enemy.

He drove underground the only strong force of national resistance and popular will—the national peasant party which, however, retains the political confidence of the Rumanian peasants. 80 per cent. of the population, more than ever, its veteran, 70-year-old leader, Dr. Maniu, who steadfast and incorruptible has stood for over a decade against the machinations of successive despotic governments, is one of liberty's heroes.

In the midst of a Europe dominated by Nazi soldiers and Gestapo agents Dr. Maniu has stood up a solitary figure and spoken his mind. He has demanded that Rumania's participation in the war alongside Hitler should cease.

As in France, Holland and Belgium, the situation in Rumania seems ripe for anti-Nazi and anti-Hitler revolt when the opportunity occurs. In London the group of Rumanian patriots organized in the "Rumanian Democratic Committee" is helping to prepare the ground for this revolt.—Reuter.

Mr. Donald Says Japan Ruined By China War

New York, Sept. 8.

Mr. W. H. Donald, famed Australian adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in an article published yesterday in Colliers magazine, said that Japan can not defeat China and instead will be broken in China, regardless of whatever she achieves or fails to achieve, elsewhere.

Mr. Donald's article appeared in the September 13 issue of the magazine which went on sale yesterday. For many years Mr. Donald was the Generalissimo's most trusted and closest adviser and became a legendary figure in modern China.

Mr. Donald said Japan's principal mistakes in regard to China were:

Gives Reasons

1. Inability to recognize Republican China's new patriotism, unity and fighting spirit.
2. Tokyo's belief the Chinese "couldn't take it."
3. The "barbaric nature of the Japanese campaign" and alleged graft and "charter orgies," which demoralized Japanese soldiers.

Mr. Donald said that in mobile operations the Chinese outfought and outmanœuvred the Japanese so decisively that Tokyo was exasperated, bewildered and faced near chaos in administration of its China policy.

The Generalissimo's former adviser said that China failed to collapse, despite withdrawal of the German military advisers and inferior equipment, because it organized for victory at the outset of hostilities.

Japan Seeking Peace

Mr. Donald said that Japan vainly has tried to shorten its lines in China and lessen its commitments and is seeking peace on ever diminishing terms in order to take advantage of the international situation, escape China's toils and harvest more empire profits elsewhere.

Japan finds herself being broken in China, Mr. Donald said. He paid tribute to Gen. Chiang for his conviction that "there can be no peace while any Japanese soldier remains on Chinese soil."—United Press.

South American Press Comments On Nazi Bases

Buenos Aires, Sept. 7.

The metropolitan press this morning simultaneously played up both "United Press" and "Reuters" reports that Germany allegedly has been creating naval and air bases in French West Africa in accordance with the Franco-German collaboration agreement.

Both reports were believed to be based on a "London Daily Telegraph" despatch that a naval base at present is being secretly built at Abidjean, in a protected inlet approximately 40 miles behind the coastline proper, offering a natural base for warplanes and submarines.

The newspaper said that if the base is completed, not only will it threaten to disrupt the trade route between Bathurst Gambia, and Freetown, Sierra Leone but will constitute a menace to South America as well.—Domei.

S.V.C. Orders

Appointments—Commissions:—The undermentioned is appointed 2nd Lieutenant with effect from Sept. 3. American Troop.—1st Sgt. Fay Leonard Davidson.

Promotions and Appointments:—Sergeant C. G. Flook, American Troop, is promoted Warrant Officer Class II and appointed First Sergeant with effect from Sept. 3.

Automatic Weapons—Spare Parts:—In future only 1 set of Spare Parts will be sent to the Rifle Range with Automatic Weapons, irrespective of the number of these weapons ordered.

Officers—Return from Leave:—Medical Officer.—Lieutenant R. Sundsbak returned from leave Aug. 1. Field Company.—2nd. Lieutenant F. O. Berge returned from leave Aug. 4. Signals Co.—Lieut. J. T. Rogers returned from leave Aug. 25. Armoured Car Cov.—Lieutenant J. Huxley returned from leave Sept. 4.

Unit Annual Efficiency:—The Efficiency return for the Training year 1940-1941 is published for information:—

Unit	Efficients 1st	Efficients 2nd	Non Efficients
Corps Headquarters	52		
H.Q. Corps Cavalry	4		
S'hai Light Horse	75	9	1
American Troop	50	9	10
Shanghai Field Co.	24	1	1
Signals Company	64		
Chinese Company	77	63	1
Interpreter Co.	60	38	
Transport Company	56	8	20
H.Q. "A" Battalion	10		
"A" Company	77	7	1
"B" Company	84	12	6
S'hai Scottish Coy	46	7	4
Jewish Company	107	3	1
H.Q. "B" Battalion	5		
American Company	28	2	15
Philippine Co.	57	11	6
American M.G. Co.	30		7
H.Q. "C" Battalion	5		
Armoured Car Co.	63	11	2
Portuguese Co.	39	19	15
Scandinavian Co.	29	4	6
Russian Company	41	1	5

Strength:—Increase:—The undermentioned are taken on the strength of the Corps as under:—Corps Troops:—Signals Company.—Sgm. M. R. Nissim Aug. 29. "A" Battalion:—"A" Company.—Pte. R. Markham Sept. 1. "B" Company.—Pte. F. Long Sept. 1. "C" Battalion:—Portuguese Cov.—Ptes. Jese A. Diniz Sept. 1, Allyrio A. Braga Aug. 30, Eduardo C. A. Souza Aug. 30, Luiz F. Sequeira Aug. 30, Lamberto F. Cutierres Aug. 29, Evaristo R. Collaco Sept. 3, Vicente Barradas Sept. 9, Vasco H. Collaco Sept. 5. Scandinavian Cov.—Ptes. S. Bjodstrup Aug. 29, E. Bennetzen Aug. 30. Decrease:—The undermentioned are taken off the strength of the Corps as under:—Corps Cavalry:—Light Horse.—Tpr. J. R. Blaikie Sept. 2. Cpl. G. R. Cheape Sept. 4. American Troop.—Tprs. G. E. Torrey Sept. 2, J. E. Walsh Sept. 2. "A" Battalion:—"A" Company.—Pte. A. R. Richards Sept. 1, Cpl. H. S. Openshaw Aug. 30, Ptes. C. Woothouse Sept. 3, W. E. Whaley Sept. 4. "B" Company.—L/Cpl. C. Roche Sept. 3. Scottish Company.—Pte. P. D. M. Munro Aug. 29, Sgt. W. J. Richmond Aug. 29, Cpl. J. S. Smith Sept. 4. "B" Battalion:—Philippine Cov.—Ptes. C. J. Souza Sept 3, Pte. G. Breva Sept. 3. "C" Battalion:—Portuguese Cov.—Pte. James W. Remedios Sept. 5. Russian Company.—Ptes. F. M. Groznoff Aug. 29, G. V. Petroff Aug. 29.

Leave:—Corps Headquarters.—Capt. F. J. W. Focken from 6-8-41 to 15-9-41. American Troop.—Lieut. J. J. Mokreis leave extended to 4-4-42. "B" Battalion H.Q.—Maj. C. J. Doughty leave extended to 1-4-42.

Australian Minister to Chungking in Singapore

Singapore, Sept. 8.

The first Australian Minister to Chungking Sir Frederic Eggleston, has arrived here. "The policy of my appointment," he stated, "is to extend gradually Australian representation in all the Pacific countries with which we have diplomatic contacts.

"This does not involve any breach if we act in unity with the British Commonwealth of Nations. Those appointed will regard their task as one of co-operation with British Ministers. It is of course true that Australian interests may differ on certain points, but there will be constant consultations so as to beat out a common policy."—Reuter.

President Lines' Staff Arrive in Manila

Manila, Sept. 7.

Members of the American President Lines' head office in the Orient arrived here today from Hongkong aboard the Company's liner President Garfield following the decision to transfer the Orient head office from Shanghai to Manila.

It was understood that a skeleton staff will remain in Shanghai to handle business affairs in China.—Domei.

General Catroux Goes To Aleppo for Talks

Damascus, Sept. 8.

The Free French leader, Gen. Catroux, has gone to Aleppo for consultations with leading personalities concerning the future of the Syrian regiment.—Reuter.

The End of a German Bomber

The Battle of the Atlantic is proving costly to the Nazis as the First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, revealed in London on Sunday. Picture shows a four-engined Nazi Focke-Wulf Kurier that attempted to attack a convoy in the Atlantic. Sighted by a Lockheed Hudson (American-build R.A.F. plane), the Nazi machine was quickly engaged and shot down. Members of the crew of the German plane are seen swimming in the sea near their plane. They were rescued.

President Roosevelt's Mother Dies at Ancestral Estate

Hyde Park, Sept. 8.

MRS. Sarah Delano Roosevelt who once opposed her son's entrance into politics but lived to see him thrice elected President of the United States died at her ancestral Hudson river estate yesterday.

Funeral services will be held in the Roosevelt home and interment will be in the churchyard at St. James Episcopal Church alongside her husband, Mr. James Roosevelt.

Messages of condolence were arriving from every point of the world yesterday as the news was made known to the world.

President Roosevelt made a trip to Hyde Park over the current weekend to be with her. His mother would have been 87 years old on September 21.

Mrs. Roosevelt had a wide variety of interests ranging from an honorary office on the Clean Movies Council to active sponsorship of innumerable civil and charitable social functions.

Visited King and Queen

In June, 1934, then 80 years old but as youthful in spirit as any debutante, she visited King George and Queen Mary in London. She had many friends in Britain as well as in the United States.

She had a warm pride in her son's accomplishments and liked nothing better than the appelation, "the President's mother."

She was born on September 21, 1854, at Algonat, New York, of Catherine and Warren Robbins Lyman Delano. She was the seventh of 11 children. Her father was one of the largest landowners along the Hudson but the panic of 1857 swept away his savings and he went to the Far East to try and recoup, later sending for his family.

Mrs. Sarah Delano Roosevelt

Devoted to Her Son

In October, 1880 she married Mr. James Roosevelt and came to Hyde Park to be mistress of his estate. He died in 1900. Thereafter she increasingly devoted herself to her, son, her only child, her home, farm, European travel and charities. Her charitable interests were wide and many but were carried on so quietly that none knew of them.

Her son was her favourite topic and she never tired of relating anecdotes of his childhood. Although she lived to see him serve more than two terms as President, she claimed she had never considered the possibility the high office would fall to her child. She said that all she had wanted and wished was that he "grow up like his father, straight, honourable, just and kind—an upstanding American."

Exceptionally Good Health

Mrs. Roosevelt enjoyed exceptionally good health, even during her late years. She was tall, broad-shouldered and had brown, sparkling eyes. Despite her varied activities, she gave most of her attention to children—spending much time with her grandchildren and great grandchildren.

Few mothers live to see their son inaugurated President of the United States. Mrs. Roosevelt was not confined to that proud satisfaction alone. The mother of President Franklin D. Roosevelt lived to see her boy re-elected for a precedent-shattering Third Term.

Moreover, as mistress of the ancestral Roosevelt estate of Hyde Park, New York, she had a rare opportunity to see the wheels of government go 'round at close range.'

"The Second White House"

President Roosevelt shuttled back and forth from Washington to Hyde Park so frequently that Mrs. Roosevelt's estate became known as "the Second White House." Nothing could have pleased the mother of the President more.

In spite of her advanced age, she had an extremely active mind. A confirmed traveller and friend of many world leaders, she took a profound interest in international as well as domestic affairs. Mrs. Roosevelt was not a career woman, or a feminist. She denied much knowledge of politics. She was widely-read, but her main preoccupation was with her family.

Enthusiasm for Children

The big, pleasant house at Hyde Park always was home to her son, daughter-in-law, and their children, grand-children and other relatives almost without number. The elder Mrs. Roosevelt's enthusiasm for children, like her zest for life, never grew dull.

All the Hyde Park community revered her, from the corner druggist and grocer to the rector of Saint James Church, where she attended faithfully and in the affairs of which she was intensely interested.

All her life she had been a person of continual activity, but always expressing the hope that she could someday—as she put—"take things easy."

FDR's Birth Nearly Fatal

But she never did. Given a brief period of relative leisure and she would pack her trunks and be off to some foreign country to visit its shrines.

It was on one of the President's birthdays that Mrs. Roosevelt recalled that she had been given too much chloroform at his birth and that it was nearly fatal to the future Chief Executive of the United States.

Said Mrs. Roosevelt: "The nurse told me afterward that she never expected to see that baby alive and was surprised to find that he was."—United Press.

Funeral at Family Home

Hyde Park, Sept. 8.

The funeral of Mrs. Roosevelt, mother of President Roosevelt, is being held at the family home, which commands a full view of the Hudson river.

Only relatives, neighbours and friends of the approximate age of the deceased will be permitted to attend.

The burial will be in the family burial ground behind St. James Church, an ivy covered grey stone building over two miles from the Roosevelt estate.

Mrs. Roosevelt is to be buried on the left side of her husband in keeping with Dutch traditions, which are still observed in the Hudson valley with its Dutch background.—Reuter.

Chinese Celebrate "Dr. Sun's Day of Humiliation"

Although meetings will not be held today, Chinese in Shanghai will commemorate the "Humiliation Day of Dr. Sun Yat-sen" by continuing their movement for collecting winter clothes for soldiers and refugees. Silence will be the keynote of the commemoration of the day on which the late Kuomintang leader failed in his first attempt to overthrow the Chinese imperial regime prior to the establishment of the Republic of China.

The day has an important meaning since several other humiliation days are to be commemorated together. The hardships undergone by him during a mutiny in Canton on June 16 and his imprisonment by the imperial Chinese envoy at London on October 11 many years ago are also commemorated today. Dr. Sun was saved by the timely intervention of a foreign missionary worker then in London.

Reconstruction and Resistance

The Chinese press yesterday urged the populace here to remember the difficulties undergone by their late leader in his untiring efforts to establish a republic for this country and to imitate his revolutionary spirit so as to finish the task of "reconstruction and resistance."

No ostentatious preparations have been made for commemorating the Manchurian Incident (the September 19 Incident) by the Chinese in Shanghai. It is learned that owing to the changed situation here no meeting will be held but that a movement is on foot for raising money for their Government. Promoters of the movement urge the people to save their income on that day for their Government.

WHEN CHILDREN OUTGROW THEIR STRENGTH

With rapidly growing children, nourishment must keep pace with growth. When it doesn't the child gets thin, pale, weedy, with no energy or inclination for food.

For extra nourishment, doctors and nurses say there is nothing better than Horlicks. It builds up flesh, bone and muscle by providing all the essential food elements in an easily digestible form. It replaces all the energy children expend on work and play. Through its delicious flavour Horlicks stimulates the appetite so that children get more good out of all their food.

Many boys and girls at the difficult age owe their success in schoolwork and at games to the extra strength and vitality supplied by Horlicks. Get Horlicks to-day at your usual store. —Advt. (4)

Local War Funds Allocated to Various Causes

At last Friday's meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central British War Fund £2,500 were allocated to War Charities as follows:—

The British Community War Fund (Egypt)	£1,500
The British Red Cross for Prisoners of War Parcels	600
Lord Milne's Fund for the Disabled	400
	£2,500

The donation to the Egyptian Fund represents a token of esteem in which the gallantry of the Tobruk Garrison is held, and will be devoted to the welfare of the Forces operating in North Africa.

In addition a further £40 have been remitted to the British Red Cross. This represents the balance of money collected in Shanghai by the local branch of the British Red Cross Society for carrying such a balance. Instead of lying idle it will now be put to good use elsewhere.

The Central British War Fund has now disbursed more than £70,000 and one month is left before it finishes its second year of operation. The anniversary is to be marked by the issue of an illustrated pamphlet descriptive of the many War Charities to which the Fund contributes. At the same it will record achievements to date and emphasize the urgent need for still greater support now and in the future.

Meanwhile "XCDN Moonlight Follies" have made a first contribution of $200,000. This magnificent sum gives a splendid start to the Fund's efforts to make its twenty fourth monthly collections and disbursements a record.

Australian Efforts in War Under Review

Sydney, Sept. 8.

The Prime Minister, Mr. A. W. Fadden, in a broadcast yesterday reviewing two years of the war, said that at least one in four Australians of fighting age were serving with the fighting forces, namely 400,000 in the Navy, Army and Air Force. Within two more years the figure would exceed 600,000, in addition to 200,000 engaged directly or indirectly in production of munitions and supplies. Naval personnel had increased three-fold and air force personnel seventeen-fold.

Mr. Fadden paid a fine tribute to Mr. R. G. Menzies, his predecessor as Prime Minister, who he said gave himself unselfishly to his country in one of its most difficult periods.

"The third year of the war will probably determine if civilization, already bruised and battered, is to survive," he added. "That is why Australians, with the free people of the world, are relentless in their determination to sweep Hitler and his followers into oblivion."—Reuter.

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At 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
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Fred ASTAIRE Paulette GODDARD Artie SHAW & His Band
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WRAPPED in MYSTERY!
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THE SECOND and LAST PART
"THE SHADOW"
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"THE HOUSE ACROSS THE BAY"
GEORGE RAFT JOAN BENNETT

Don't ask, "How will I ever get through today?" Get the quick relief you want plus the alkalizer you need in Alka-Seltzer. It settles your stomach fast. Not a laxative.

The Front Line in the Home

XCDN Radio Talk by John Hanford

A SHORT while ago Cardinal Hinsley the Archbishop of Westminster was addressing some Canadian troops. He said some people seemed to be under the impression that the Church completely disapproved of war in any circumstances but he told them that those people were wrong. The Church, he said, deplored the necessity for war but when war is found to be necessary as it is now in order to put an end to the spread of Nazism in the world the Church would give her whole hearted approval to the waging of it.

"If thine eye offend thee, pluck it out." The Nazis offend every man and woman with decent instincts and Great Britain and her allies have determined to "pluck them out."

It is this spiritual and moral judgment of Nazi methods and practice that inspires the determination of the democratic nations to crush the Nazis whatever may be the cost and however long it may take.

And it is this inspired determination that gives people the courage to endure risks and hardships, also what is perhaps even more difficult, to continue their work, their much needed work, in spite of the fact that there is no thrill of danger to spur them on.

Uneventful Voyage

I will tell you a story to illustrate this. A story, incidentally, that also illustrates how calmly and surely some of the most important wheels in the British war machine turn without let or hindrance until it is almost forgotten that anything could interfere with their progress.

A young islander from the Hebrides was home on leave from his job in the Mercantile Marine after just completing a voyage from Australia to England.

His friends greeted him eagerly, congratulating him on escaping the fate of his brother-in-law who had been captured by a raider in the Indian Ocean, and asked him what the excitements of his trip had been. "We had a very quiet trip all the way," he said. We never saw a submarine or a raider or even a German plane". "But surely!" they asked, "you must have seen something when you got near the coast of England". "No" he replied, "we saw nothing, not a single German plane".

A Little Apologetic

This was some weeks ago at a time when the Nazi counter-blockade of the Atlantic was at its height, when their claims of sinkings were reaching astronomical figures, and when they were boasting that sea round the British Isles was at the mercy of their U-Boats and E-Boats and aircraft. Yet this young merchant seaman could only talk about the uneventfulness of his trip. He was, indeed a little apologetic for having nothing to tell. "The girls expect you to have something to blow about" he said "when you come back these days, and some of the chaps pretend they have had a terrible time when they've seen no more than I saw."

That, by the way, was his fourth trip and he told his friends that he hadn't seen a German aeroplane at all or if he did unknowingly see one his ship had never been attacked and that he had never heard a shot fired from a gun.

The Other Type of Man

Determination grows in the mind of such a type of man during the quiet watches and after he has had time to reflect on what he hears and reads.

The other type, the man who has to meet danger and physical risks finds his determination being crystallized in a different way and I will tell you another story which illustrates the spirit behind those acts of gallantry of which we read with pride.

There was a pilot bringing a bomber back from a raid on French coastal ports. It was at night and he was two hundred miles from home. Then, to use his own words, "something went wrong". From ten thousand feet he dived into the sea. He was flung to the end of the machine and knocked out. When he came to he realized that one of his ankles was broken, but dragging his foot he managed to get to the escape hatch and look out. The sea was covered with flames except for one small gap where the petrol hadn't spread. The pilot pulled out the rubber boat and threw it into the sea. Then he dived into that narrow strip of clear water and swam towards the boat. As he swam two other members of the crew appeared and they all climbed into the boat. Just then he realized that the tide was taking them into the flames, so he slipped back in the water holding a rope from the boat over his shoulder and swam against the tide to keep the boat clear of the burning petrol; only when they were through did he get back in the boat and then he lost consciousness. Eventually they were picked up by a destroyer and he was saved.

Something More to Fight For

When he was recovering from this experience in a London hospital he said to a friend of his—"I hate it all, but I am going back again, though with rather a different motive." "I went first because I wanted adventure. Now I am going because I believe that there is something more to fight for than just material physical victory over the enemy".

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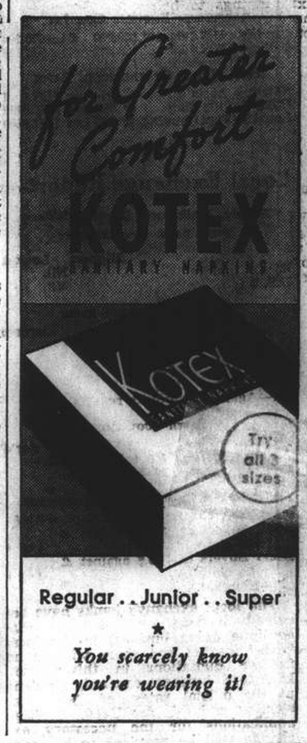
We have the two largest WASHING MACHINES in Shanghai
Nichols Rug Washing Plant
Tel. 52043



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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1941

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 1/16d.	$ 76.04
U.S. $100 @ 5 1/16	$1,882.35
Guilders 9 7/8	$100
Rupees 17 1/2	100
Pesos 10 5/8	100
Hongkong $21	100

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 1/4d.	$ 73.84
U.S. $100 @ 5 1/16	$1,839.08
London—demand, $1=	3 1/4d.
4 months' sight credits	3 3/8d.
4 months' sight docts	3 5/16d.
6 months' sight credits	3 5/16d.
6 months' sight docts	3 1/16d.
New York—demand, $100 =	U.S. $5 1/16
4 months' sight credits	U.S. $5 1/8
4 months' sight docts	U.S. $5 1/2

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

£1=U.S. $4.03 3/4 U.S. $1=59.44d.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Java Guilders .....No quotations

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

Buying U.S.$100=$1,839.080 £1=$75.294
Selling U.S.$100=$1,882.352 £1=$76.039

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling basis @ 6d per H.H.$ 1
U.S.$ Selling Rate @ 9 3/4 per H.H.$100
Local $ (Fapi) buying @ 205 per H.H.$100

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£		Nil.
U.S. $		Nil.

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

	SELLING	BUYING
Sept.		
*£ T.T.	3 1/16	
*U.S.$ T.T.	5 1/16	
*Rs. T.T.	17 1/2	

*—Against approved reports only.

SILVER QUOTATIONS

	Ready	For'd
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	62.14.6	—
Bombay offtake 50 bars.		

U.S.$/£ CROSS RATE CASH QUOTATIONS

New York closing rate for Sept. 6 4.03 3/4
Local Sellers of U.S.$ against £ at the close 4.02 *
Local Buyers of U.S.$ against £ at the close 4.02 *
*—Nominal.

The local exchange banks have received instructions today to discontinue doing business in the local "free" market and there will be no further quotations in this respect. In future, business can only be done at the official rates of 3 1/16d. for sterling and 5 1/16 for U.S.$. Written applications for the necessary exchange will be required to be made through the local banks who will forward same to the stabilization control Board for approval.

Foreign Banks Here Receive New Orders From Hongkong Board

Orders have been received by foreign banks in Shanghai regarding a definite procedure for granting foreign exchange allotments to importers in keeping with the Chinese government policy of allowing only necessary goods to be imported and of preventing them from reaching the hands of the enemy. According to the Shing Sheng News Agency, the banks, therefore, are held directly responsible to the Stabilization Board of China at Hongkong where orders have been issued. Concerning Chinese banks, an order may come in a day or two from Chungking.

The regulations governing the granting of foreign exchange allotments are said to be very rigid. According to the freezing orders, only 14 foreign banks are to deal in foreign exchange and Chinese importers must apply for foreign exchange through the Bank of China and Bank of Communications only. Chinese commercial banks may also do business through their Government banks. A study of the regulations and "statement of particulars for foreign exchange purchased from Stabilization Board of China" (by courtesy of the above mentioned news agency) reveals that the Board will hold the banks responsible for any hitch in the granting of foreign exchange.

Details Required

In the statement, which is printed in English, importers will have to mention every detail pertaining to their business. In addition to mentioning the name of the bank, name and address of the importer, amount of exchange sold and date and description of exchange sold to importer (including name and address of payee) other particulars such as tariff numbers, specific description, cost, country in which produced or country from which imported, port of entry, transhipment in China (if known) and disposition in China (e.g. probable place of consumption; nature of intended use; name and address of probable purchaser or consignee etc.) must also be stated.

In addition to all these particulars, the banks concerned will have to certify "that to the best of our knowedge and belief the above statements are correct and that the importations described herein confirm in all respects with the conditions agreed upon in our application No. . . ." It is also stipulated that in the event the Stabilization Board of China finds that the imports described do not conform to the conditions contained in such application, "we agree to re-sell to the Stabilization Board of China the exchange acquired from the Board for the purpose of covering the financing of such imports at the same rate that the exchange was purchased by us." The banks will undertake to furnish the Board with documentary evidence in support of the statements.

It was learned from reliable local Chinese sources yesterday that the orders received by foreign banks here regarding the procedure as indicated in the statement of particulars are not the only decisions reached by the Board now in session in Hongkong. They disclosed that members of the Board and several foreign bankers from Shanghai were continuing their deliberations on the same subject.

Russo-British Bank Pact

Moscow, Sept. 8.

A technical agreement between the Bank of England and the Soviet State Bank was signed here yesterday implementing the trade pact between the two countries and regulating the mode of payments and exchanges.—United Press.

Car Loadings Rise

New York, Sept. 7.

Car loadings last week totalled 912,720 cars, 12,970 cars more than the previous week's total and 140,647 cars more than the total for the corresponding week of 1940, the Association of American Railways announced today.—United Press.

Black Market Hit by New Regulations

Shanghai's business circles were facing a new situation yesterday, following the announcement by the fourteen foreign banks licensed to deal in foreign exchange that they would discontinue quoting black market rates. While the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation had stopped unofficial dealings in foreign exchange immediately after the first announcement by the Stabilization Board, the attitude of other foreign banks here was not so clear-cut, and it was only a few days ago that the other two British banks limited transactions involving foreign exchange to a considerable extent.

The muddle in the foreign exchange situation, which has been lasting for quite some time, has been clarified now to a certain extent since foreign banks here received detailed lists containing many alterations as compared with the original list of prohibited imports which was published by the Chinese authorities in 1939 and reprinted in the British Chamber of Commerce Journal in July, 1939.

Many Imports Permitted

The most interesting change consists in the inclusion of many goods or groups of goods into the list of goods the imports of which would be favoured by the allotment of foreign exchange at cheaper rates. These goods comprise rice imports by the Shanghai Municipal Council, mineral oil products and gasoline, tobacco leaf, and coal. It was also reported in bankers' circles that the respective limits for these imports would amount to U.S.$750,000 for tobacco, U.S.$900,000 for gasoline, U.S.$1,000,000 for coal, and U.S.$25,000 for rice. These figures represent the ceilings of monthly allotments.

Besides raw cotton, many kinds of machinery, canned foodstuffs, wheat and flour, chemicals, dyes, newsprint, leather, rubber, motor cars rubber tyres, and other goods may be imported according to the new regulations, which thus have provided for a wider range of goods than local importers anticipated immediately after the first announcement by the Stabilization Board.

Goods not covered by the new rules may, nevertheless, be imported to a limited extent only, and it was stated that the value of these imports must not exceed the $2,000 mark. Personal requirements such as school fees or payment of insurance premiums will be considered by the Board in case they do not amount to more than U.S.$200 per month.

Export Paper Must be Sold

In order to eliminate the black market, it was further ordered that local companies which will obtain foreign exchange in accordance with the rules of the Stabilization Board will have to sell export papers to the fourteen licensed banks. In case export papers are sold on the black market, these companies and firms would be boycotted by the fourteen banks, and any further allotment of foreign exchange would be discontinued.

It is expected that local foreign banks will supply their clients with exact lists and detailed regulations regarding the procedure of allotments of exchange.

The final decision, however, rests with the Hongkong Stabilization Board, and although an application might conform with all the requirements, it is still possible that it may be turned down by the Board.

It stands to reason that foreign exchange, even for legitimate purposes, will only be allotted in limited quantities since otherwise hoarding would only be encouraged and one of the main purposes of the new regulations, namely to cut down imports would be invalidated.

If the new exchange control succeeds, it might be expected that Shanghai business, already meeting with many difficulties, will further be slowed down, and it is only to be hoped that major local industries such as the textiles industries will be able to continue activities more or less at the same rate since otherwise unemployment and social unrest might spread. It is understood that especially the cotton industry has large stocks of raw materials on hand so that even if the Board has to cut down exchange allotments for the time being, the companies would be able to tide over ensuing shortages in imports of raw cotton.

On the whole, the measure represents itself as part of a war-time economic policy, and Shanghai, which has whethered the political storms of the past few years comparatively unscathed, will have to put up with a certain amount of deprivations which in other parts of the globe have become part and parcel of day-to-day life.

Stock Market Declines

The local stock market tried to gauge the contents and bearings of the new exchange control measures in the morning session, and judging from the market's behaviour in the early part of the trading, the interpretations were not altogether reassuring. Prices eased off, but toward the close of the morning session and throughout the afternoon trading sentiment somewhat improved, and the rates took a more steady trend.

New China Cotton shares registered a sizable turnover with over 100,000 shares changing hands. Many investors and speculators who had obtained some odd lots attempted to round out their holdings while others started stag selling. Shanghai Land shares were also actively traded on unconfirmed rumours of property sales.

The political outlook became more threatening in the morning session when rumours circulated that Leningrad had fallen. Later, however, traders interpreted the postponement of President Roosevelt's speech as an indication that, after all, the Pacific situation could not be so strained since otherwise the chief executive of the United States would not have refrained from an announcement Since the relations between the United States and Japan have rivetted the attention of local traders. For the time being, the undertone of the market somewhat recovered on the more favourable interpretation.—W.H.W.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

The market was active yesterday, more than three quarters of a million shares being done. Price levels at the opening were higher than those of the closing of last Friday, but under heavy selling pressure there was a period of easiness followed by a slight recovery, the market continuing steady.

China Cotton, quoted for the first time, did more than 140,000 shares, the price ranging between $14.50 and $14.10.

Official Averages

High	Low		Yesterday's Average	Change
466.70	105.32	General	329.95	—0.57
485.40	95.55	Rubbers	331.26	—0.78

Total 767,630 shares, 870 bonds.

Morning Session

China Finance				6000	1.56
Yangtsze Finance				7000	21.00
1000	*21.00	500	*20.75	4000	20.75
2500	20.50	3000	20.25	3000	20.50
S'hai Loan		2000	23.00	1000	22.75
500	22.50	1000	*22.00	1000	22.50
I I Trust		500	34.50	500	34.25
Central Prop.				100	22.00
China Realty				1000	13.50
S'hai Land		3500	22.25	15000	22.00
2000	*22.00	3000	*21.75	12000	21.75
5500	21.50	2000	21.25	2500	*21.25
500	*21.50	1500	21.50	1000	*21.75
4900	21.75				
Dockyards		3400	32.00	1000	*32.00
100	*32.25	300	32.00	200	*31.75
4000	32.00	1400	*32.25	300	*32.00
100	*31.75	1000	31.75	2300	31.50
1200	31.25	500	31.50	700	31.25
100	*31.25	300	31.00	1700	31.50
Asia Navigation		500	15.50	2000	15.40
2500	*15.50	9500	15.50	4000	15.40
7500	15.30	7500	15.20	1500	*15.10
4000	15.10	6500	15.00	500	*15.00
500	14.90	10000	15.00	2000	15.10
1500	*15.00	4000	15.20	500	*15.20
Ewo Brewery		4500	8.25	500	8.30
1000	*8.20	2500	8.20	1000	8.15
Wheelock		100	105.50	1600	105.00
700	*105.00	100	*105.50	1000	105.50
1200	105.00	2300	104.50	800	104.00
1100	*104.00	1300	103.50	400	*103.50
700	104.00	100	*104.00	900	104.50
300	104.00				
Ewo Mills (Ord)		6100	44.00	500	*44.00
2500	*43.75	4400	43.75	1600	43.50
1100	*43.50	1000	43.25	2100	43.00
2000	*43.00	1500	42.75	200	*42.75
800	42.50	200	42.25	900	42.50
2400	42.75	4200	43.00	1000	*42.75
1300	*43.00	100	42.75	2100	43.00
China Cotton		8400	*4.40	700	*14.30
3900	14.30	6000	*14.40	3000	*14.50
8200	14.40	1800	14.30	100	*14.30
3000	*14.20	32900	14.30	8115	*14.30
3600	14.20	500	14.30	200	*14.30
7700	14.20	1200	*14.20	800	*14.10
3000	14.10	21700	14.20		
Textile		4000	9.45	2000	9.40
1000	*9.50	500	9.45	2000	9.40
500	*9.40	2500	9.30	1500	9.25
1500	9.35	1500	9.40	1000	9.45
Worsted		7000	7.25	3000	7.30
7500	7.35	1500	*7.30	3000	7.30
500	*7.35	1500	7.35	9500	7.25
1000	*7.25	1000	7.30		
Tram (Bearer)		£1		200	44.00
C. G. Omnibus		1500	19.00	400	18.80
900	18.90	1500	*19.00	400	18.90
Telephone		500	33.75	100	33.50
100	33.25				
S'hai Gas		1000	17.00	200	16.80
Paper		10000	*5.75	1000	5.90
500	*5.80	6000	5.85	2000	*5.85
1500	5.80	5500	5.85	5500	5.80
3000	*5.75	3500	5.75	1500	5.70
500	*5.70	2500	5.75		
Lumber		3600	74.00	800	*74.00
1700	73.50	1500	73.00	2000	72.50
300	*72.50	1100	73.00	600	*73.00
100	73.50	900	73.00		
Metal		700	36.00	4300	35.75
100	*35.50	1300	35.50	2800	35.75
600	*35.25	300	35.00	1700	35.50
200	*35.50				
Kaiping				100	45.00
Exploration		10500	28.00	500	*28.00
1000	*27.75	6900	27.75	7500	27.50
8500	27.75	1500	*27.00	3000	27.25
2500	27.50	500	*27.75		
Anglo Dutch		100	20.25	100	20.00
500	19.80	1000	20.00		
Anglo Java		900	37.00	500	*37.00
700	36.75	300	36.50	600	36.75
200	*36.75				
Batu Anam				1000	2.30
Bute				500	12.50
Chemor		1000	3.20	4000	3.15
1000	3.10				
Cheng				1000	1.40
Consolidated		500	13.60	4500	13.50
Dominion				500	15.60
Java Consolidated				5000	4.50
Kroewoek				2000	2.62½
Langkat		100	24.25	100	*24.00
1000	24.00	200	*24.25	100	24.00
500	*23.50	500	23.50	200	23.75
Permata				1000	2.32½
Repah		2000	2.00½	1000	2.00
1000	1.98	1000	2.00		
Rubber Trust		1000	16.70	500	16.80
2000	16.60	1000	16.70		
Kelantan		1000	1.30	3000	1.26
10000	1.24	20000	1.22		
Samagaga				21000	2.95
Semambu		3000	2.40	2000	2.35
1000	2.37½				
Tanah Merah				6000	4.75
Tebong		2000	2.10	2000	2.07½
7000	2.05				
Zianghe		200	*23.75	300	23.50
300	*23.25	100	23.00		
Power 5½% Debs				80000	*100.00

ODD LOTS

S'hai Land				340	21.75
Paper				100	5.75
Tram "B"				30	44.50
Navig.				300	15.30
China Realty				200	13.70
Textile		160	*9.30	300	9.40
Worsted		240	7.20	15	7.15
300	7.30	400	7.25		
Exploration				400	28.00
T. Merah				380	4.85
Y. Finance				300	20.75
S'hai Loan				100	23.00
R. Trust		100	16.80	250	16.70
China Cotton		80	14.40	90	14.40
80	14.40	95	14.40	90	14.40
90	14.40	95	14.40	40	*14.40
90	14.30	80	14.30	75	14.30
90	14.30	90	14.30	80	14.30
80	14.30	75	14.30	75	14.30
80	14.30	80	14.30	80	*14.30
90	14.30	90	14.30	90	14.30
60	14.30	80	14.30	95	14.30
80	14.30	90	*14.30	80	14.30
90	14.30	60	14.30	80	14.30
60	14.30	90	14.30	25	*14.30
80	14.20	90	14.20	80	14.20
90	14.20	70	14.20	90	14.20
75	14.20	80	14.10	95	14.10
95	14.10	90	14.10	75	14.20
80	14.20	75	14.20	90	14.20
75	14.20	60	*14.20	60	14.20
50	*14.20	70	14.20	50	14.20
50	14.20	50	14.20	50	14.20

*—Direct Business.

Afternoon Session

Yangtsze Finance				1000	20.50
S'hai Loan				500	22.50
China Realty				500	13.50
S'hai Land		2000	21.75	3500	*22.00
13500	21.75	2500	22.00	500	21.75
500	22.00				
Dockyards		400	31.50	200	*31.50
2600	31.75	300	*31.75		
Asia Navigation		3000	15.10	500	15.20
500	*15.10	1500	15.20	2000	15.10
1000	*15.20	1000	15.20		
Ewo Brewery		1500	8.15	5000	*8.15
Wheelock		200	104.50	100	104.00
500	*104.00	1500	104.50	300	*104.50
Ewo Mills (Ord)		4800	43.00	500	*43.00
100	*43.25	100	43.00		
China Cotton		8500	14.20	2000	14.30
1800	14.40	5100	14.30	7200	14.40
600	*14.40				
Textile				500	9.35
Worsted		500	7.25	500	7.30
500	*7.25	3500	7.30		
C. G. Omnibus		1300	19.00	1300	19.20
S'hai Gas		100	*16.90	200	17.00
Paper		4000	5.80	1000	*5.80
5000	5.85	1000	*5.85	1000	5.90
4000	5.85	1000	*5.85	500	5.90
Lumber		1300	73.00	600	73.50
500	73.00				
Metal		200	*35.75	500	*35.50
100	35.75				
Kaiping		100	45.00	100	45.25
200	46.00				
Exploration		2000	*27.75	8000	27.75
Anglo Dutch				600	20.00
Anglo Java		300	36.75	700	*36.75
Batu Anam				1000	2.30
Chemor		1000	*3.15	1000	3.15
Cheng				1000	1.38
Consolidated		500	*13.80	500	13.50
Langkat		1000	*24.00	700	23.75
Permata				1000	*2.35
Repah				2000	2.00
Rubber Trust				1000	16.80
Kelantan				2000	1.24
Samagaga				2000	2.97½
Tanah Merah				1000	4.80
Tebong		2000	2.07½	2000	2.10
4000	2.07½				
S. W. W. "B"				400	42.00
Power 5½% Debs.				7000	100.00

ODD LOTS

Ewo Mills (Ord)				50	43.25
Worsted				100	7.20
Asia Navigation				200	15.30
China Cotton		80	14.20	60	14.20
40	*14.20	80	14.20	90	14.20
90	14.20	95	14.20	90	14.20
80	14.20	85	14.20	90	14.20
30	14.20	80	14.20	80	14.40
70	14.40	80	14.40	80	14.40
60	14.40	60	14.40	70	14.40

*—Direct Business.

Active Local Stocks

	Friday Closing	Yester-day's Closing	Change in Per Cent
I.I.T.	24.50	24.25	—0.7
Shanghai Loans	22.75	22.50	—1.1
Yangtsze Finance	20.50	20.50	0
China Realty	13.80	13.50	—2.3
Shanghai Land	21.50	22.00	+2.3
Dockyards	31.50	31.75	+0.8
Wheelock	104.50	104.50	0
Ewo Beer	8.20	8.15	—0.6
Ewo Cotton	43.75	43.00	—1.7
Worsted	7.15	7.30	+2.1
New China Cotton		14.40	
Paper	5.70	5.90	+3.5
Metal Industries	35.75	35.75	0
Lumber	73.75	73.00	—1.0
Exploration	27.75	27.75	0
Anglo Java	37.00	36.75	—0.7
Anglo Dutch	20.25	20.00	—1.2
Kroewoek	2.70	2.62½	—2.8
Langkat	24.00	23.75	—1.0

Wall Street Expects Shooting War

New York, Sept. 8.

A vast majority of those who compose the city's financial community believes that the United States will enter the war as an active participant; yet Wall Street is already discussing the question of what industries are likely to benefit with the return of peace.

American companies listed by brokers as among those whose earnings should be favourably affected by peace include manufacturers of food, glass, chemicals, electrical equipment and automobiles, as well as motion picture producers, air transportation lines and some branches of retail trade.

Wall Street's conviction that the United States will eventually be drawn into a "shooting war" is based on the theory that the conflict will be protracted and that Germany and the United States will clash over control of Atlantic shipping lanes.

Peace Conditions Mooted

Meanwhile brokers have been answering requests by clients for the names of companies that might be benefited by a return to normal peacetime activity. They have also been compiling tabulations of industries likely to experience depression after the end of the war.

A survey by the National Association of Manufacturers, summarizing opinion as to probable adverse results of cessation of hostilities, listed the following industries as most likely to be affected, in the order mentioned: armament producers, machinery and machine tools, construction, shipbuilding, transportation, aviation, mining, the automobile industry, and industries with rigid prices.

Investment counsels point out that the nature of the peace will fundamentally affect industry and securities. If it should be merely an armed truce, industry would continue to be geared up to huge armament production. Reduction of armaments would, of course, entirely change this picture.

If European peace should be achieved through an overwhelming German victory and without American participation, the repercussions on United States economy would be far different than if this country shared in dictating peace terms.

U.S. Shipbuilding to Continue

Some brokers disagree with the Association of Manufacturer when it classifies shipbuilding as one of the industries which will not benefit financially from peace. These brokers contend that the United States will never again be without a large navy and merchant marine in the battle for world trade.

Less than a dozen companies are now engaged in large-scale ship construction, and their capacity could be utilized for many years merely in completing the present programme. With shipping being destroyed at an estimated 5,000,000 tons a year, a shortage appears inevitable for a long period. Private shipyards have contracted to construct approximately 900 vessels of a total of 6,000,000 tons, and less than 1,500,000 tons are scheduled for delivery in 1941.

Proponents of investments in glass manufacturing point out that this is the most destructive war in history, and that a heavy bomb which tears a building apart will also break windows over a large area. Some experts argue that all the glass factories in the world would have to work for many years to reglaze Europe when the war is ended.

Before the war, American motion pictures were supreme in world markets. The industry has adjusted itself to the loss of the European market, but Hollywood authorities anticipate renewed income from that source when the war ends, while many of them hope for the release of funds now tied up in Germany, Italy and other warring nations.—United Press.

New York Weekly Market Report

The same market conditions and outlook prevailed as were witnessed last week, with no confident accumulation or eager buying manifest, states "The Trader" in "Barron's Weekly."

Ultimately, odds overwhelmingly favour recognition through higher prices and abnormally high yields, but when this movement will take shape the behaviour of the market is likely to show.

Outside of a 5,000 share buy order for Western Union, there were no notable transactions. For three weeks General Motors was in a point of range of reflecting faith and ability to change to War economy, but it takes contagious optimism to breed buying of stocks.

Because of the strain on the balance sheet, resulting from operations that yield little in the way of additional net profits, several companies want diminished sales volume rather than gamble with the funds of stockholders for a bare 2 percent return on bank borrowings.

In a dynamic forward movement, the issuance of new equity is invariably received favourably by the stock market, but the Westinghouse Electric proposed financing funds shares are down three points.

Manila Gold Shares

(Sales in Pesos)

Sept. 9.

	Sales 10 a.m.	Prices p.m. Closing
Acoje Mining	.34	.33
Amalgamated Mineral	.0775 B	0775 B
Atok	.405 B	.46
Antamok	.0455 B	.046
Baguio Gold	.15 B	.15
Batong Buhay	.0044 B	.0044 B
Bid Wedge	.57 B	.58
Coco Grove	.07 B	.0725
Consolidated Mines	.0068 B	.0068
Demonstration	.31 B	.032 B
East Mindanao	.0725 B	.0775 B
I. X. L.	.20 B	.20 B
Ipo Gold	.013 A	.013 A
Itogen	.24 B	.245
Mambulau Con.	.01 A	.01 A
Masbate Cons	.0875 B	0875 B
North Camarines	.015 B	.015 B
Paracale Gumaus	.25 B	.255 B
San Mauricio	.165 B	.17
Surigao Cons.	.215 B	.215
Suyoc	.125 B	.1275
United Paracale	.185 B	.185 B
Mindanao Motheriode	.435	.45 B
Manila Hai-Alai	10.25 A	10.25 A
Benguet Consolidated	3.95 B	—

(over the counter)
Turnover 290,100 Pesos.
Shares Index 52.19.

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

Bulk of British Floating Debt Said Government Investment

BETWEEN the outbreak of the war and June 30, 1941, the floating debt increased from £1,167,500,000 to £3,062,970,000, and this expansion accounts for over 60 per cent. of the increase in the National Debt during these twenty-two months. The proportion seems at first sight to be exceptionally and, indeed, dangerously high; so long a dependence on short-term borrowing suggests rash unorthodoxy; it appears to store up difficulties for the day when, with increased freedom, the capital market will again be in a position to reveal the dangers of a huge volume of debt regularly coming up for renewal, states "The Economist."

First impressions are, however, fortunately deceptive. A considerable part of the expansion in the floating debt since the outbreak of the war represents the investments of various Government funds. For instance, as the substantial gold and foreign exchange assets of the Exchange Equalization Account have been sold, the Exchange Account has taken up Treasury bills issued through the "tap." Tap bills were outstanding, at the beginning of the war, to the sum of £618,300,000, and they have more than doubled since. It is impossible to give the exact comparative figure for June 30 last, for since that day fell on a Monday it is impossible to divide accurately the outstanding volume of Treasury bills into those issued through the weekly tender and those issued through the tap; one can, however, assume that the total of tender bills on June 30 was, in fact, that which obtained at the end of the previous week, June 28, that is, £945 millions, which would leave the latest total of bills issued through the tap—bills which may *in toto* be regarded as held by various public departments—at £1,411,995,000.

This increase of £793,695,000 since the outbreak of the war is in large part the measure of the net liquidation of gold and dollar assets, though it also provides the counterpart of the £100 millions increase in the fiduciary circulation of the Bank of England. Over the same period, ways and means advances to the Exchequer by public departments rose from £49,200,000 to £158,725,000. Thus, the combined increase in tap Treasury bills and advances from public departments amounts to £903,220,000 and accounts for nearly half the total increase in the floating debt. In this light, the expansion in the floating debt loses much of the disquieting implication which it might otherwise hold.

True Floating Debt Moderate

The wartime increase in the "true floating debt," that is the debt held in the main by the banks and the money market houses, thus shades down to the comparatively modest figure of £992,250,000. Of this, the major part, £519,000,000, is accounted for by the funds deposited directly by the banks with the Treasury in the guise of six months' deposits. Of the balance, £445 millions represents the expansion in the issue of Treasury bills made through the weekly tender from £500 millions to £945 millions. The remaining £28,250,000 is the ways and means indebtedness at the Bank of England, which the Exchequer had temporarily incurred over the turn of June, whereas no such debt was outstanding on the outbreak of the war.

In so far as the increases both in the tender issue of Treasury bills and in Treasury deposits represent the investment of funds accumulating here on behalf of central banks and issuing authorities in the sterling area, the wartime movement must be still further differentiated from short-term Government borrowing from the banks. The investment of sterling area funds in Treasury bills or deposits is virtually a compulsory investment, made as a result of the revolution caused by the war in the United Kingdom's balance of international payments and by the strict control of sterling exchange.

It is, therefore, the investment of "good" money and, though made for the moment in the form of very short-term debt, it is an investment which it is reasonably safe to assume will be fairly permanent. If this factor is allowed for, particularly in the issue of Treasury bills by the weekly tender, it will be found that the financing of the war by means of floating debt borrowing from the banking system has been even more modest than the above calculations suggest. This is borne out by the clearing bank statements, which show that, between August 1939, and May, 1941, the banks' holding of bills discounted actually fell from £279,069,000 to £172,807,000. Even if an appreciable reduction in the volume of commercial paper over this period is allowed for, this fall probably indicates a decrease in their holding of Treasury paper.

This, at least, is the conclusion suggested by the experience of the clearing banks which separate their holding of Treasury and commercial paper in their balance sheets. In the case of Lloyds Bank, for example, the holdings of British Government Treasury bills fell between August, 1939, and May, 1941, from £38,319,000 to £25,115,000. This drop may not be exacty representative of the experience of the whole banking system, but as a guide it cannot be disregarded. It suggests that rather more than the increase of £445 millions in the issue of Treasury bills through the weekly tender has, in fact, gone to satisfy the investment requirements of sterling area countries whose funds in this country have been steadily increasing since the outbreak of the war.

Treasury Deposit Dynamic Element

If this increasing diversion of Treasury bills into channels that form no part of the true domestic credit structure is recognized, there has at no time since the outbreak of the war been any suggestion of an excessive volume of bills being foisted on the banks. It may, therefore, be asked why the Treasury and its financial advisers should have gone out of their way to substitute for the Treasury bill another form of short-term borrowing, namely, the six months' Treasury deposit, as the truly "dynamic" element in the floating debt. It is this item which now takes the impact of what remains of the seasonal fluctuations in the flow of revenue and expenditure.

The issue of Treasury bills through the weekly tender, which previously fulfilled this function, has now been virtually stabilized. It remained with very few exceptions, at £65 millions a week between November, 1939, and April last. Then, in two steps of £5 millions each, it was brought up to the present figure of £75 millions a week. There it remains, unaffected by the week-to-week variations in the gap between expenditure, on the one hand, and revenue plus receipts from the long-term Government loan, on the other. The balancing function is now performed by Treasury deposits, the week-to-week demand for these made on the banks eligible to subscribe fluctuating within wide limits.

This new form of short-term borrowing has certain advantages to both parties. The Government gets its money for six months at less than ⅛ per cent. higher than the rate it pays on three months' Treasury bills. The banks, for their part, have in their Treasury deposits an investment which they can encash at par at any time during the currency of the deposit, if they wish to reinvest the proceeds in any one of the longer-term new issues of the Government. This in itself, however, hardly justifies the abandonment of the Treasury bill as the live element in the floating debt. Some other consideration must have been at work in the decision to use the Treasury deposit instead.

This was no doubt the convenience and effectiveness of a form of borrowing which would establish direct contact between the banks and the Treasury. In the pre-war organization of the London money market, no such direct contact existed. The banks did not tender directly for Treasury bills, and Government borrowing from the banks by this means had to be made through the discount market. There was an understandable objection to canalizing the whole of the large comparatively narrow channel of the discount market. The market could undoubtedly have handled the additional business, but it may well have occurred to the authorities that the extra adventitious profit on this increased turnover would not be altogether justified.

"Back Door" Sales of Bills

In the early months of the war, this objection was to some extent overcome by the practice of feeding the banks direct with Treasury bills originally issued through the tap. These special "back door" sales of bills developed into a new technique of open market operations which completely by-passed the discount market. They persisted from the autumn of 1939 until July, 1940, when the issue of Treasury deposits was begun. This new method of marketing Treasury bills was at no time officially acknowledged. It was evidently on trial for those few months, and apparently it was found wanting.

It blurred the distinction which has always existed between Treasury bills issued to the market through the tender and the tap bills which have been issued for inter-departmental operations. Moreover, the machinery of the London market did not really lend itself to this form of direct operation in bills between the banks and the Bank of England. There was no tradition for such direct contact in bill business; the organization for it had to be built up from nothing; and the attempts made to do so were not conspicuously successful.

Elastic Borrowing

It was therefore decided to achieve this direct contact between the banking system and the Treasury by a new form of borrowing which could be openly operated through the Clearing Bankers' Committee. Each week the amount which the Treasury wishes to obtain from the banks is communicated to the chairman of the committee, and the apportioning of this total among the rota of banks which take part in these operations is

FROM DAY TO DAY

THIS week's meeting of the Rotary Club will be held at the Shanghai International Bridge Club, 304 Mohawk Road, 2nd Floor, at 12.15 p.m. Thursday.

AT 6.30 p.m., today station XMHD will present another talk in the series "Have you Heard?" This will be given by George Ashton who will continue his talks on Christian world news.

THERE will be a mahjongg tea in aid of aged Jewish emigrants sponsored by the Jewish Emigrants' Children's Welfare Association tomorrow from 2 to 7 p.m., at the Shanghai Jewish Club, 35 Moulmein Road.

PUPILS of the Institute for the Chinese Blind will be the guests of station XMHD in tomorrow's programme of the Young Folk's Hour at 6.30 p.m. They will take part in this regular weekly Children's broadcast. Tune in on 760 kc or 395 m.

TRIPLETS were bron to Mrs. Wang Tai-hsuan, wife of a Chinese private, in Leiyang recently, states the "Shun Pao." There were two boys and a girl. The provincial government authorities sent a gift of $500 to the woman

AT the Western Area Special Police Headquarters on September 4, the Cathay Dairy Farm and the Western Dairy, were fined $15.00 each for submitting three samples each of milk, which upon bacteriological examination, were found to be below standard.

DR. Kanji Sao, President of the Tokyo Agricultural University, arrived in Shanghai on Sunday in the s.s. Taiyo Maru for consultations with National Government officials regarding the opening of the Shanghai University, new institution to be sponsored by the Nanking Administration, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reports.

HENRY Brigg's feature, "Sense and Nonsense is one of XCDN's special programmes for today. Dvorak's concerto in B minor, acclaimed by critics as one of his greatest works, and the Sibelius seventh symphony in B major, written in one movement only, in which full mastery of his unique form was attained.

DIRECT taxes collected in Kweichow province during the current year aggregate more than C$3,000,000 as originally estimated by the provincial authorities, says the "Cheng Yien Pao." It is anticipated that by the end of this year the total amount of collected direct taxes will far exceed the original estimate, the report states.

DIRECTORS and actors of the Shochiku Cinematograph Company, including Mr. Shuji Sano, leading Japanese movie star arrived in Shanghai on Sunday morning in the s.s. Taiyo Maru, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports. They will proceed to Soochow soon to make a picture titled, "A Night at Soochow, Miss Lu Hsiang-lan, famous movie actress from Manchoukuo, will play the leading feminine role opposite Mr. Sano.

A PRIVATE company is now being formed in Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow, to develop the rich salt mines at Shuicheng district, which compare favourably with the famous mining district of Tzeliutsing in Szechuen province, says the "Cheng Yien Pao." A petition has been sent to the Ministry of Finance for permission to develop the salt mines by a party of merchants who are promoting the enterprise, the report states.

RIVER communications along the Min River have now been restored by the Chinese authorities, following the recapture of Foochow from the Japanese, says a Nanping message to the "Cheng Yien Pao." Several motor launches have been commissioned into service by the Chinese authorities, and this news was enthusiastically welcomed by the people, as the effect of the restoration of these shipping services will decrease the prices of foodstuffs.

THE health report of the French Municipality for the week ending September 6, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Concession was—Foreigners 7 and Chinese 286. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, dysentery and tuberculosis one each, Chinese tuberculosis 39; typhoid and paratyphoid fevers 25; dysentery 20; beri-beri 7; pneumonia 3; marsh fever 2 and cholera, recurring fever one each.

THE Shanghai Municipal Council health report for the week ending midnight September 6, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Settlement was—Foreigners 26 and Chinese 1120. Deaths from notifiable disease were—Foreigners, tuberculosis 3 and amoebic dysentery, malaria one each, Chinese, typhoid fever 71; tuberculosis 70; dysentery 31; beri-beri 15; cholera 5; paratyphoid fever 5; choleraic diarrhoea 5; diphtheria 2; influenza 2 and cerebrospinal fever one.

THE manuscript of Arthur Hugh Clough's poem "Say not the struggle nought availeth," quoted by the Prime Minister in a recent broadcast has been presented to Mr. Churchill. Last month the manuscript, contained in a letter from Clough to the poet William Allingham, was sold at auction by Sotheby's and was bought by Scribners, the publishers of New York and London. Mr. Charles Scribner decided on behalf of his organizations on both sides of the Atlantic to present the manuscript to Mr. Churchill, and the presentation has now been made by Mr. John Carter, managing director of the London office of Scribners.

TWO flags with seven "V" ensigns were presented to the Commander-in-Chief of the Malayan British Air Forces at a ceremony in Singapore last Saturday, says a belated message to the "Sin Wan Pao." The flags were presented by Mr. Yan Penggeck, chief secretary of the Overseas Chinese Banking Corporation, and a member of the Singapore Chinese Banking Corporation, and on behalf of the Aid to Britain Association organized by the Chinese Refugee Relief General Association at Singapore The C-in-C of the Malayan British Air Forces who accepted the flags, thanked the Chinese community for this gesture of friendship to Britain. He said he would make a suggestion to the British Government to have the two flags placed at the British Imperial War Museum.

THE birth of a son and heir to Second Lieut. John Grey Murray provides a potential John Murray the seventh to the family of publishers. The original John Murray was a lieutenant in the Marines. He sold his commission and founded the famous publishing house which bears his name in 1768. His son, John Murray the second, was a close friend of Lord Byron, and his drawing-room at 50, Albemarle-street was the scene of the first meeting between Byron and Sir Walter Scott. It was in this room that Lord Byron's private journals were burned after his death. The present head of the firm, Col. Sir John Murray the fifth, occupies it as his private office. Sir John, who married a daughter of the first Earl Brassey, has no heir. His sister's son, John Murray Grey, dropped his surname on entering the firm. He is now John Murray the sixth.

Noted Japanese Commentator Urges U.S. Entente

Tokyo, Sept. 7.

TEIICHI Muto, noted Japanese political commentator, is now waging a campaign in the "Hochi-Shimbun" in favour of a Japanese-American understanding and is urging moderation in Japanese public opinion.

This campaign came as a complete surprise since the "Hochi-Shimbun," recently purchased by the "Yomiuri," had until now been the champion of a nationalist and pro-German policy and that Mr. Muto himself, who has kept silent for the past year, had been considered one of the strongest supporters of Japanese opposition to the Anglo-Saxon powers.

In an article entitled "It Will Take a Hundred Years to Build Up East Asia", Mr. Muto lengthily explained that a country, in the course of its expansion, must be able to halt in order to take a breath at the right time and must understand that intermittent truces in its advance constitute the best means of resuming its march forward later.

Open Letter to Chiang

"After the Sino-Japanese war last century Japan demanded the cession of Kwangtung but met with opposition from a Franco-Russian German coalition," Mr. Muto recalled. "If we had decided to go to war against these three powers to obtain what we wanted what would have happened? Exhausted by the war, we would have been defeated. A country must know how to yield once provided that at the same time it redoubles its courage and prepares for the fulfilment of great tasks later. It was thus that after having shown patience we were able to create Manchoukuo. It was thus for Manchoukuo, which is rather small, to think that the construction of a new Asia can be accomplished in one stroke is childish. I assert with conviction that if we exert our best efforts and work as best we can it will take us at least a hundred years to complete this grandiose task."

In another article, Mr. Muto addressed an open letter to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in which he informed the latter that it was "not too late for you to reconsider your attitude". He went on at length to explain that Japan was really Asia's bulwark against western imperialism. He said that a direct agreement between General Chiang and Premier Prince Ayamaro Konoye would, in his opinion, be the best way to solve the China affair, and would prove of equal benefit to both countries.

N.E.I. Question

In yet another article, Mr. Muto described his visit to Hokkaido and expressed great surprise at discovering that the island in question had only a population of some 3,500,000 or less than that of Tokyo itself.

"For all our talk of the Netherlands East Indies, we cannot hope to establish there in the next century more than some 200,000 Japanese, and on condition, of course, that we advance in that area," he said.

Mr. Muto thus hinted that Japan must realize that she can engage in expansion without going out of the Japanese Isles and that she has in the Empire itself an outlet for her surplus population.—Havas Telemondial.

No Retreat—Suetsugu

Tokyo, Sept. 7.

"A ship must not retreat before the storm." Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, former Home Minister, declared here today in an interview with the "Asahi," commenting on Japan's present [illegible]

"The present situation reminds one of that of a ship advancing in heavy weather," he added. "Whatever the strength of contrary winds, the vessel must not alter its course."

Admiral Suetsugu, it may be recalled, is one of the leaders of the nationalist extreme-right faction and has just resigned from his post as President of the Central Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, allegedly because of disagreement with Premier Prince Ayamaro Konoye on home and particularly foreign policy.

"I hope to be in a position to serve the Throne as a free individual Japanese subject," the Admiral said.

Veiled Criticism

The Admiral then came out with a veiled criticism of the present operation of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, from which he has just resigned, adding that the association's Central Council was not created to submit reports to the Government but "to pay close attention to the wishes and suggestions of the nation".

It is understood that Prince Konoye is considering the appointment of a successor to Admiral Suetsugu as the Imperial Rule Assistance Association is planning to hold its next meeting around the middle of October.—Havas Telemondial.

Japanese Continue War Preparations

Tokyo, Sept. 8.

Marking an important development in the Government's recently intensified air defence campaign, the cabinet has approved creation of an air defence bureau and land planning bureau within the Home Ministry.

The Cabinet Information Board issued this week's weekly pamphlet in the form of a special handbook for household air defence directions, citing all possible phases of attack. The pamphlet did not specify any possible attackers, however.

The Japan Aviation Women's Club simultaneously was engrossed in meetings on air defence, hearing lectures by military and police authorities.

Adopt Plan

The Cabinet also adopted a transportation and communications mobilization plan for the 1941-1942 fiscal year aiming at efficient transportation of urgent vital goods and operation of all transportation and communication facilities for national defence purposes under the principle of priorities.

Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki Chief of the Cabinet Planning Board, explained that the plan seeks to "ready for war" the system in order to meet the present international situation.—United Press.

Internal Dissension Is Japan's Chief Fear, Says Araki

Tokyo, Sept 8.

General Sadao Araki, former War Minister, in the Questions and Answers column in the "Hochi Shimbun" said that Japan does not necessarily need to fear an A-B-C-D encirclement, but what is really to be feared is "internal dissension."

General Araki asserted that this is no time for the nation to nurse delusions, and urged each individual fully to realize the importance of his role and task in the "holy campaign."

If everyone forgets his greed and selfishness, he said, the cause of domestic trouble will be entirely eliminated.

Calling on the Japanese people to "feel pride in the fact that he is a Japanese," General Araki declared that the causes of domestic troubles are the result of foreign ideas, which are incompatible with the Japanese way of life and thinking. If foreignism is abolished, there will be no worries of fifth columnists or problems of anti-espionage, he said.—Domei.

Japanese Evacuees from Borneo Return Home

Kobe, Sept. 8.

Several hundred Japanese still remaining in British Borneo are hoping that the situation in the South Seas will be settled in the near future. Japanese evacuees, totalling 150 who arrived here from British Borneo aboard a Japanese vessel revealed yesterday.

"One thousand Chinese who have been living in Borneo are now evacuating to Hongkong as a result of the freezing of Japanese assets there which forced hundreds of Japanese firms employing Chinese labourers to close down their business," the Japanese evacuees said, adding "Anti-British sentiment is prevalent among these Chinese for they know that Britain has been responsible for the loss of their jobs."—Domei.

Number of Taxis in Tokyo Reduced

Tokyo, Sept. 8.

With new regulations stipulating a drastic cut in the number of gasoline-powered taxis going into effect on September 11, the traffic section of the Metropolitan Police Board announced that the number of taxis in operation will be greatly reduced.

The majority of taxis allowed to remain in business will be powered by charcoal or some other type of substitute fuel.

Officials disclosed that taxis will be henceforth run on the basis of "important business only," and will chiefly be used for trips to and from stations and between government, financial and industrial offices.—Domei.

China to Be Represented At Scientific Meeting

London, Sept. 8.

Representatives of Britain and the Empire, the United States, Soviet Russia and China will meet at a three-day scientific conference in London from Sept. 26 to 28 "to demonstrate the common purpose of men of science in ensuring a postwar order in which the maximum benefits of science will be secured for all people."

Mr. John Winant, M. Ivan Maisky and Dr. Wellington Koo, respectively the United States, Soviet and Chinese Ambassadors, will preside at some of the sessions.

Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France will be represented, and exiled scientists from Germany and Austria will probably also be present.—Reuter.

Japanese Admiral Sees Emperor

Tokyo, Sept. 8.

Vice-Admiral Eikichi Katagiri, who has been on active service at sea, arrived in Tokyo at 9.10 o'clock this morning and immediately proceeded to the Imperial Palace where he was received in audience by the Emperor. Vice-Admiral Katagiri reported to the Throne on matters under his jurisdiction.

Present at the audience were Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Navy Minister, and Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval Staff Board.

Later, Vice-Admiral Katagiri was received in audience by the Empress who presented him with the gift of a pair of vases engraved with the Imperial crest.—Domei.

Japanese Released by Soviets Dies

Niigata, Sept. 8.

The Niigata Prefecture authorities were yesterday informed by the Foreign Office that Tomezo Kosaka 30-year-old wireless operator of the 60-ton Japanese fishing vessel Miyoko Maru died from illness at a Vladivostok hospital on August 25 shortly after being released from nearly two years confinement in a Soviet prison.

It will be recalled that Kosaka was arrested on October 16, 1939 when a Soviet patrol boat stopped the Miyoko Maru which had engaged in fishing operations off the Soviet coast.

Imprisoned at first on the charge of violation of Soviet territorial waters, Kosaka was later re-arraigned on the charge of being a spy, and found guilty on August 27, 1940, was sentenced to four years imprisonment at Vladivostok.

Later Kosaka was transferred to Novosibirsk, Siberia, where he became seriously ill. The Soviet authorities released Kosaka from prison as a result of his illness, and at the request of Japanese authorities.

Kosaka returned to Vladivostok on August 15 after a fifteen day gruelling train ride from Siberia. The trip was believed to have been too much for Kosaka for he died ten days later. Kosaka was scheduled to sail for Japan on August 27.—Domei.

Mr. Duff-Cooper Arrives In Manila

Manila, Sept. 7.

Arriving by Clipper plane at the Cavite Airport this afternoon, Mr. Alfred Duff-Cooper, representative of the British Cabinet in the Far East, this evening met the Philippine High Commissioner Mr. Francis B. Sayre.

Although the meeting was an informal one held during the course of a cocktail party given in honour of the British official at the High Commissioner's home, it was believed that the talks may have a significant bearing on the Far Eastern situation.

Also on the same plane was Mr. Willys Peck, new United States Minister to Thailand, en route to his post in Bangkok. Mr. Peck replaces Mr. Hugh Grant, who has been recalled to the United States.—Domei.

Greer Attack Said Made to Force Japan's Hand

Two leading Chinese dailies published in Shanghai are of the opinion that the recent attack made by a German submarine on the United States destroyer, Greer, was staged to exert pressure on the Japanese to start trouble in the Pacific to Berlin's advantage. The "National Herald" says: "May be Hitler wants to give an example to and to encourage Japan to adopt a similar policy against American oil ships going to Russia."

The paper asks the United States to take care since recently authoritative German sources were quoted as saying that Japanese policy was based on the tripartite agreement and that the Japanese attitude toward the American oil shipments to Russia would be made clear. The real meaning of these statements, the paper reasons, is not hard to understand.

The paper believes that the submarine attack was a deliberate step taken to prevent American supplies from reaching the hands of the British since the attack was made in broad daylight.

Berlin Scheming

The fact that the attack was made at a time when negotiations between the Americans and Japanese were going on at Washington is stressed by the "Shun Pao" which asserts that Berlin does not want a compromise between Washington and Tokyo for after securing peace in the Pacific, Washington will turn its attention to the Nazis. Berlin, therefore, did not mind running the risk of dragging Washington into war by creating incidents so as indirectly to urge Japan to go ahead and to forsake her policy of conducting negotiations. A two-ocean war for the United States is the most ideal situation for the Germans.

Concluding, the paper says that the United States should not worry although the situation is serious, for in Europe she has Britain and Russia, while in the Far East there is the ABCD front. The problem is still in the Pacific and if the situation here can be clarified no great difficulties will be encountered in settling the European problem. To negotiate with the Japanese is simply to waste time. The latest Nazi threat during the negotiations should be a serious lesson to the Americans.

S.M.C. Advocate's Report for Last Month Issued

Another high percentage of conviction of persons charged in criminal cases in the Settlement Chinese courts with a total percentage of 92.1 for August, the same as in July, was shown in the August report of the Municipal Advocate which was released for publication yesterday. In administrative cases 100 per cent convictions were recorded.

A total of 10 522 cases were prosecuted in both courts during August against 11,247 in July. Of the former 9,096 were administrative cases and 1 426 criminal cases. Of the total number of administrative cases 4,556 persons failed to appear and their bail was confiscated and nine cases were withdrawn against 4,839 cases in which bail was confiscated and eleven cases withdrawn in July. A total of 4,531 administrative cases were prosecuted to completion during the month, out of which 4,531 persons were convicted. Altogether 115 criminal cases were withdrawn and 1,132 were concluded of which 963 persons were convicted and 179 acquitted. The total number of criminal and administrative cases concluded was 5,663 compared with 6,100 in July. Altogether 5,484 persons were convicted and only 179 acquitted against 5,905 convictions and 195 acquittals of the previous month.

Private Prosecutions

During the month under review there were 78 private criminal prosecutions against 57 in July. Only one appeal case was concluded during the month. There were 278 appeals filed by defendants pending at the end of August, 51 in the Supreme Court and 227 in the High Court.

On August 31, there were pending in the High Court and the First Special District Court 67 cases. There were also 27 cases in which persons were held on writs on detention pending police enquiries.

"La Revue Nationale Chinoise"

The September issue of "La Revue Nationale Chinoise" proves interesting in more than one way: an article on Tsanpa-ki-ouang, Living Buddha, well illustrated with original photos, is based on personal experiences of its author, Mr. G. Sax, which occurred in the Chinese Far-West town of Talifu, in Yunnan. Other contributions deal with the mining and export of Chinese tungsten an antimony, and with subjects political and economic, of varied nature. A series of photographs gives a vivid record of medical activities in French Indo-China, while an extensive article deals with that country's scientific publications. A full page reproduction of what is one of the first representations of Chinese war-junks by Western artists is of particular interest. This reproduction, painted by the artist attached to Lord Macartney's first British Embassy to China, which was reached in 1793, is to be found in Sir Frederick Maze's remarkable collection. Another interesting item refers to the correspondence of Hsui-Ong, a Chinese official turned into a political refugee, who fled in 1899 to Australia and gathered there first-hand and very original information about Western civilization.

Evacuation Ship Due in Japan September 23

Tokyo, Sept. 8.

A British evacuation ship is due to arrive in Japan on September 23 although there may be a few days delay, it is understood. The vessel is said to be less than 4,000 tons. Possibly 1,000 Britons and Indians are expected to embark on it, which would seem to preclude a possibility of its carrying Americans or other nationals.

The ship is believed to be a former Butterfield and Swire freighter. The British Embassy refuses to confirm or deny this.—Reuter.

Japanese Emperor Felicitates Brazil

Tokyo, Sept. 8.

The Emperor yesterday sent a message of felicitation to the President of Brazil on the occasion of the Brazilian Independence Day.—Domei.

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

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SHIPPING NEWS

Due to sail from the lower buoys 23 and 24 tomorrow morning is the fast French freighter, **Laos**, on her trip to Haiphong. She arrived in Shanghai on Friday afternoon with approximately 1,500 tons of coal for local discharge.

* * *

The express liner **Taiyo Maru** of the T.K.K. Line is due to sail on Thursday morning from the Company's Wayside Wharf on her return trip to Kobe with a number of passengers and cargo. She arrived in port on Sunday morning.

* * *

The fast Panamanian freighter **Needwood** chartered by the Toai Kaiun Kaisya Line arrived in port yesterday morning from Tientsin, via Chefoo and Tsingtao, with a quantity of cargo for local discharge. The vessel moored alongside the M. B. K's Upper Wharf in Poolung.

* * *

Due to sail at 9 a.m. today from the Company's Whangpoo Wharf, Shanghai side is the **Hoten Maru** of the Dairen Kisen Kaisya bound for Tsingtao and Dairen. Passengers will embark at least half an hour before sailing time. Registered mail closed at 8 p.m. yesterday while ordinary mail closes at the Post Office at 7.15 a.m. today.

* * *

The **Dairen Maru** of the D.K.K. Line operating on the Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen service is due to sail at 9 a.m. tomorrow on her return trip to Dairen with mail, cargo and passengers. She came into port yesterday afternoon and moored alongside the Company's Whangpoo Wharf. Registered and ordinary outgoing mail will close at the Post Office at 8 p.m. today and 7.15 a.m. tomorrow.

* * *

The ss. **Kobe Maru** express liner of the Toai Kaiun Kaisya is due to leave the Company's Wayside Wharf at 9.30 a.m. today on her return trip to Nagasaki and Kobe. Passengers are requested to embark not later than half an hour before sailing time. Ordinary mail for Japan, Korea and Formosa will close at the Post Office at 7.15 a.m. today while registered mail closed at 8 p.m. yesterday.

Vessels Sailing

NORTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to NORTH CHINA PORTS.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

SOUTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to SOUTH CHINA PORTS, INDO-CHINA, BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and INDIA.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

J.C.J.L. 3 SAILINGS MONTHLY TO AMOY, HONGKONG, MANILA and NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES PORTS.—For Freight and Passage please apply to Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap, Shanghai N. V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Telephone 16247.

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
B. de St. Pierre	Haiphong	M.M.
Banshu M. 12	Japan	K.U.K.
Antai	Hsinkong	Chung Hua
Needwood	Tientsin	T.K.K.
Kobe M.	Japan	T.K.K.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Hsingyun M.	Jap.	T.K.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	Upper S.
Eritrea	Ital.	Cr.	21-22 B.
E. Carlotto	Ital.	Gbt.	21-22 B.
Lepanto	Ital.	Gbt.	1-2 B.

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

PRESIDENT LINER SAILINGS

VISITORS NOT ALLOWED ABOARD TENDER OR STEAMER

TO UNITED STATES

A Ship sailing second week in September
A Ship sailing third week in September
A Ship sailing last week in September
A Ship sailing first week in October
A ship sailing last week in October

TO PHILIPPINES AND STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

A Ship sailing second week in September
A ship sailing last week in September
A Ship sailing last week in October.

For further particulars apply to American President Lines' Office.

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For further particulars, freight and passage rates, please apply to:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

21-23 French Bund Agents Telephone 82020

JAMES MAGILL & CO., LTD.

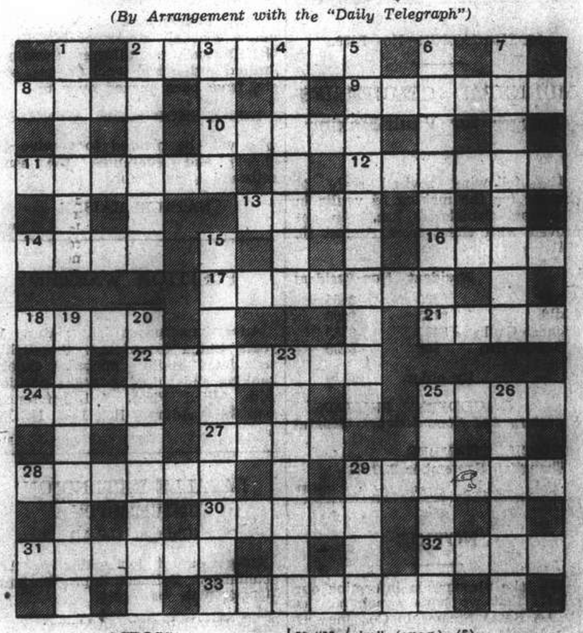
EXPERT PACKERS CUSTOMS BROKERS

FORWARDING AGENTS

120 Kiangse Road Telephone 11284

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 594

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")



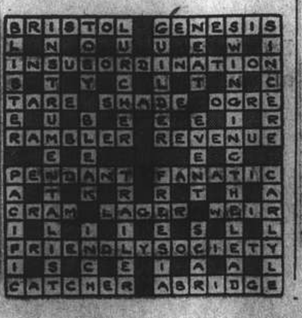
ACROSS

2 Unsettle (7)
8 Just a lake (4)
9 A tea-table delicacy (6)
10 Yes, one can cook thus without stealing (5)
11 This vessel may carry many a this (6)
12 Unimpaired in doing the right thing (6)
13 In this extent I would be the making of a country (4)
14 Useful to a waggoner going downhill but not to the motorist (4)
16 This sort of impost may be of any nationality (4)
17 One of the cetaceans (7)
18 River of Germany (4)
21 A musician should not give himself these after having composed them (4)
22 Surround singularly rare (7)
24 The sort of covering to satiate (4)
25 Drake might have been associated with this material (4)
27 Always to be found in Grand Opera (4)
28 To us grubs, to birds grub (6)
29 Foreign soldier (6)
30 "No 'aim" (anag.) (5)
31 No very fine meal this (6)
32 This fish might be caught from this boat (4)
33 Property not necessarily stage properties (7)

DOWN

1 Was this English town in existence in ante-diluvian times? (6)
2 Ships are this without being made to look gay (6)
3 The clan of a short month (4)
4 Native state of India (7)
5 No chasm but a yawning spot (10)
6 In this collection of vessels there is always a lot wrong (8)
7 Find something like a coin on top (6)
15 To be seen apparently from the witness box (two words—5, 8)
19 Some play is the result of this work (8)
20 Pertinent (to the Near East?) (8)
23 Blame unsuitable material to cover a house (7)
25 Priests of old (6)
26 This sort of shelter is disguised not open (6)
29 Metal (4)

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 593



BLOCKS FOR COLOUR PRINTING

There is nothing of greater importance in colour printing than the skilful and accurate preparation of blocks. So well is this understood by printers of experience that no block in any degree defective is used. Technical knowledge in the matter of colour printing is imperative. Let the North China Daily News Printing Department handle your colour work if you desire satisfaction.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS PRINTING DEPARTMENT

17 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephone 11055

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
OCT 21 1941
LIBRARY

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Fine weather with moderate variable winds around Shantung. Overcast to cloudy with fresh north-easterly to south-easterly winds over our regions and the eastern Sea. Local showers to the south of the Saddles.

	At Cathedral	At Siccawei
Temperature yesterday	min. 69.0 max. 79.0	min. 67.6 max. 80.4
„ same date last year	min. 70.0 max. 85.0	min. 68.0 max. 86.5

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1941 (18th day of 7th moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Sept. 10, 5.30 p.m. registered and 6.30 p.m. ordinary. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Singapore on Sept. 10, 5.30 p.m. registered and 6.30 p.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 6 p.m.

Next steamship mails for America and Europe: Sept. 10, 14, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
Single copies 30 cents

Shanghai delivery	6 mos. $42
China, Korea and Japan	„ 46
Hongkong and Macao	„ 55
Postal Union Countries	„ 104

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EVERY WEDNESDAY
Weekly Edition of the North-China Daily News
Single copies $2

Shanghai China and Japan	6 mos. $42
Hongkong and Macao	„ 44
Postal Union Countries	„ 54

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD. (Incorporated in Hongkong)
Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald, Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055
Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

MARRIAGE

TURNER-COUTTS.—On September 6, 1941, at H. B. M. Consulate, Tengchung (Tengyueh), Elaine M. K. Coutts, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Greenfield, to John H. Lewis Turner, only son of the late Mr. F. Lewis Turner and Mrs. Lewis Turner. 11234

IN MEMORIAM

KUPSCH—In ever-loving memory of my sister, LOUIS KUPSCH, née Guignard, who passed away on September 9, 1922, at Kuling. -3151

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The FAMILY of the late Mr. YANG MOI NAN desire to convey their thanks to all those who sponsored, arranged and attended the memorial service held on Sunday at the Huchow Guild Hall, for the many expressions of sympathy sent on that occasion and for the generous response to the Yang Moi Nan Memorial Fund. -3169

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

The Mission Treasurer's Office, East China Conference, Methodist Church (formerly M.E.C.S.) is moved from 10 Young Allen Court to 316 Yu Ya Ching Road (MOORE MEMORIAL CHURCH). Telephone 90056. 11211

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

9 *Sun Yat-sen's first revolution, Canton (1894)*
9 *Tientsin Belgian Concession returned to China (1929)*

COMING EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

11 Rotary, International Bridge Club, 304 Mohawk Road, 2nd fl. 12.15.
13 S'hai Cricket Club, Cinema Show, 9.30.
13 B.W.A. Fun Fair and Tennis Tournament, in aid Red Cross, Cathedral Girls' School, 3.
17 B.U.S.C. Open Meeting, Dr. J. Marin, 'Foot-binding in China,' Henry Lester Institute, 1320 Avenue Road, 5.45.
20 Final Wood Trophy Match, S.C.C.
21 Final Wood Trophy Match, S.C.C.

OCTOBER

2 B.W.A. Jumble Sale, 9.30 a.m.

NOTIFICATION No. 5539.

MUNICIPAL CEMETERIES
Charges for Vault-Making

The following revised scale of charges for the making of vaults in Municipal Cemeteries has been approved with effect from August 20, 1941:—

	Resident	*Non-Resident*
Adult	$390	$455
Child	$195	$260
Chinese Coffin	$485	$525
Ashes in Urn	$90	$130

By order,

G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary and Commissioner General

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, September 8, 1941. 11257

NOTICE

We take pleasure in informing our clients that we have appointed the De La Rama Steamship Co., Inc., as our Agents.

All transactions in connection with our business will be handled by them at Room 306, 51 Canton Road.

Our Telephone number will be the same as at present—17636.

ELIZALDE & CO., INC.

L. R. SCHINAZI,
Attorney-in-Fact.

Shanghai, September 5, 1941.

We take pleasure in informing the public that we have been appointed Agents for Elizalde & Co., Inc., and will handle all of their business as from to-day.

DE LA RAMA STEAMSHIP CO. INC.

A. F. RUNDELL,
General Agent.

51 Canton Road,
Shanghai, September 5, 1941. 11163

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A SOUTHERNER

spanked his coloured boy for stealing cigars. Asked if he knew why he had been punished the boy said. "Yes, boss, but how did you know I used your toothbrush?" You will know from your sense of security when your home is adequately protected by FIRE and BURGLARY insurance.

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The tenants of the above two houses are under lease with us and the premises may not, at any time, be transferred or sublet without the written authority of this Company.

All necessary steps will be taken for the eviction of any person or persons found occupying the premises without such written authority. 11190

KNITWEAR

251 Cardinal Mercier

The undersigned hereby gives notice that all stocks of KNITTED GOODS such as Pullovers, Sweaters, knitted cotton and wool dresses, etc., etc. have been turned over to

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NOTICE

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WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	Sept. 7 16.00	Sept. 7 21.00	Sept. 8 4.00	Sept. 8 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.88	29.93	29.91	29.96
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.09	+0.09	+0.07	+0.06
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	+0.05	+0.03	+0.03	+0.03
Wind (direction)	SE/E	ESE	ENE	E
„ (miles per hour)	14	4.3	12.4	16.2
Temperature (Fahr.)	72.1°	68.4°	69.6°	76.1°
Humidity (per cent.)	86	98	98	76
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	9	6	10	10
Rainfall (inches)	0.01	—	0.00	0.01

Siccawei Abridged Report Sept. 7	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.88	+0.05	29.81
Temperature: min. 63.9° max. 76.3°	70.1°	—5.4°	76.3°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	52.29	0.18	34.96

Time and Tide	9/9	10/9	11/9	12/9	13/9	14/9	15/9
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.34	5.35	5.35	5.36	5.36	5.37	5.38
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.09	18.07	18.06	18.05	18.04	18.03	18.01
Moon rises at Shanghai	20.15	20.53	21.39	22.09	22.53	23.40	—
Moon sets at Shanghai	8.30	9.24	10.16	11.07	11.58	12.48	13.38
Flood makes Shai. (day)	11.57	12.30	13.00	13.45	14.34	15.35	17.00
Ebb. makes Shai. (day)	17.20	17.52	6.00	6.28	7.00	7.44	9.00
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	13.47	14.10	14.48	15.31	16.23	17.30	6.14
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	13.85	11.98	10.30	8.80	7.30	6.50	6.05

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 7th:—Low and rising pressure over Japan: normal and steady over China. The typhoon is reaching Yezo northward. Northerly to easterly winds along the China Coast. Cloudy rather fine weather in China with local showers.

State on the morning of the 8th:—Overcast weather with light drizzle. Easterly breezes. Pressure rather high and steady.—Siccawei Observatory.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

TUESDAY, September 9.	*Reg.*	*Ord.*
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Ninghsien (Ningpo)	*20.00	8.00
Amoy and Fukien Province via Amoy	9.30	10.00
Hunan West Hupeh Kwangtung Kwangsi Yunnan and Kweichow via Amoy	9.30	10.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
WEDNESDAY, September 10.		
Swatow	x*20.00	8.00
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Hongkong and Canton	10.30	11.00
Amoy and Fukien Province via Amoy	10.30	11.00
Hunan West Hupeh Kwangtung Kwangsi Yunnan and Kweichow via Amoy	10.30	11.00
Canada and Great Britain via Canada	AZ	— —
Honolulu U.S.A., Canada and Europe via	cx 16.00	18.00
Australia New Zealand Manila and Straits	cx 17.30	18.30
Hongkong and Canton	18.00	18.30
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
THURSDAY, September 11.		
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Hongkong and Canton	*20.00	8.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. via Siberia	18.30	20.00

*The night before.

A Parcel mail for Canada and Gt. Britain and Canada, closes at 16.00 on 10th.
B Parcel mail for Honolulu and U.S.A., closes at 16.00 on 10th.
C Parcel mail for S.S. and F.M.S., closes at 16.00 on 10th.
X Provisional time subject to alterations.
Z Parcel mail only.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 1 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. at Yuhang Road Sub-office daily at 12.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow, per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.
Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow; Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.
Peiping, Tientsin Tsinan, Tungshan, Haichow, Kweiteh, Kaigan, Tatung, Kweisui, Paotow, Shanhaiwan Shihkiachwang, Changte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan, Yuncheng and Linfen by the planes of the China Airways Co. close daily at 10.30 p.m.
Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen Air Line close at 10.30 p.m.
Canton, Swatow and Hoihow per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Canton-Hanoi-Saigon-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close on every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton for Hanoi on every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and for Saigon on every Monday and Bangkok on every Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.
Netherlands K.L.M. Air Mail Service (Batavia-Lydda) per steamer to Singapore on Sept. 10, at 5.30 p.m. for registered and at 6.30 p.m. for ordinary.

Daily Train Mail

Nanking only at 7 a.m. and 9.30 p.m.
Entire N.S.R. and River Ports up to Ichang at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
T.P.R. north Pinghan, Lunghai and Kiaotsi Lines at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Entire S.H.N.R. including Siaoshan, Kokiao and Shaoshing daily at 1 p.m.
Sungkiang and Hangchow only at 10.30 p.m.
Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe and U.S.S.R. via Siberia despatched per train via Nanking and T'sin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains (for time of closing see above.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

I. C. Milk Fund

Rosenzweig, Theodor	$5
Skat debt Landsmann	2
N. L. Gratitude for parent's Letter	100
Hungaria S. Singer	5
Barcelona Bar	10
Westpfal, Harry 10	Ezra, Denzil 50
Schale, Gerhard 10	City Bar 20
Horowitz, Ignatz 5	Oxford Shirts ...5
Cafe Rex 5	Rodkin, Jonny ..10
Anonymous 5	N.N. 100
Hirsch, Wilhelm 3	Helen, Z. 10
Hirsch, Josef 3	Salomon, Hirsch 3
Terner, Lazar ...3	Mylady Picardie 5

Komor Charity Fund

P. K. $50

Shanghai Anti-Tuberculosis Association

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Positions Vacant

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WANTED, Japanese subjects under 30 years of age, fluent command of English, preferably graduated college in America or England. State full qualifications with references. Address Box 1938, NCDN. -3166

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NEUTRAL party of unquestioned integrity offers services as agent and/or custodian. Replies treated confidentially. Box 1913, NCDN. -3128

Motor Cars and Cycles

AUSTIN Seven tourer 1933, perfect mechanical condition, four good tyres, new top and side curtains, new battery. Owner leaving. Price US$295. No bargaining. Telephone 72817. -3148

1934 FORD sedan, recently overhauled, first-class condition, always owner driven. Telephone 79205 tiffin hours. -3146

1940 two-door Plymouth sedan, owner leaving, Room 320, Palace Hotel. -3167

1933 Standard sedan, 6-cylinder; 1934 Singer sports, 28 miles per gallon; 1937 Topolino Fiat; 1937 Pontiac sedan with radio; only 10,000 miles. Telephone 14847, office hours. 11224

IMMEDIATE sale: 1939 Ford four-door sedan, used 15,000 miles only. Owner driven, US$1,100. Telephone 62897. 11232

1937 Chevrolet, Master de luxe, 30,000 miles. Owner-driven in excellent condition. Telephone 30997. -3164

FORD V8 sedan, 1934 model, with radio. Owner-driven. US$350. Address Box 1951, NCDN. 11235

FOR SALE, one Hillman Minx 4-door saloon, 1935 model, recently overhauled and in first-class condition. Mileage 22 per gallon. For particulars apply to Box 1947, NCDN. 11231

1932 Studebaker Commander (Victoria coupe) powerful 8-cylinder, freewheeling; four tyres, battery practically new; two spares; mileage 48,000. A1 condition throughout. US$450. Telephone 14340, 10-11 and 2-4. -3096

IF you wish to buy, sell, exchange or service motor cars you cannot possibly lose by obtaining a proposition from Bills Motors authorized Ford Mercury and Lincoln-Zephyr Dealers. Thousands have been satisfied. Telephone 74400. 11091

Wanted to Purchase

HEALTH RAY lamp for home use. Price and particulars. Address Box 1940, NCDN. -3171

WANTED, one 15 to 20 brake horse power oil engine, new or secondhand in good condition. Offers with full particulars to Box 1883, NCDN. -3072

WANTED to buy secondhand suits, dresses; shoes, carpet, clothing etc. Telephone 34663 Mr. W. Engel. -3044

WANTED: Buy all kinds of second-hand furniture, as refrigerator, piano, carpets, radio, etc. Dunlentin, 795 Nanking Road, Telephone 94220, 1-7 p.m. -3148

TRANSFORMERS wanted. Those who want to sell old or damaged electrical transformers may write Box 1623, NCDN, stating kilowatt capacity, number of phases, voltage rating, number of pieces and price. -3044

Offices, Shops, Godowns

WANTED: Office (one room) for own use, telephone if possible, near Museum Road. Box 1946, NCDN. -3170

EMPTY space for factory and/or godown wanted, American or Italian defense sector. Box 1915, NCDN. -3152

TO LET: Godown, self-contained, single storey, American property, reinforced concrete floor, telephone, light, water, reasonable rental. Situated near Jessfield Park bus stop. Apply Box 1835, NCDN. 11197

WANTED, by large import/export firm, spacious office premises with telephone, comprising of eight-ten rooms in one or two floors, in central district. Willing to take over office furniture and equipments. Reply to Box 1718, NCDN. -3009

Unfurnished Apartments

TEN apartments, flats: Petain: four-roomed; Boissezon: four-roomed; Joffre: four and three-roomed; Ferguson: three-roomed; Tunsin: three-roomed; Dupleix: three-roomed; Joffre: two-roomed; Henry: three and two roomed. Asia Land Co., 778 Bubbling Well (week days: 10-12, 2-5). -3135

FOUR-ROOMED apartment with two bathrooms, two verandahs, Concession. No key-money. Shanghai Realty Co., 110/52 Szechuen Road. -3164

AVAILABLE immediately detached house near Avenue Petain, seven rooms, garage and garden. No key-money but fixtures to be taken over. Box 1945, NCDN. -3160

ONE, two, three roomed apartments under construction, Settlement. Three and four roomed apartments, Concession. General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. No advance commission charged to you. -3139

WOODBURY
Famous American
TOILET PREPARATIONS
Facial Cream, Cleansing Cream,
Cold Cream, After-Shaving Lotion,
Talcum Powder, Toilet Soap,
Lipstick, Rouge.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of twenty dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.50.

CHINESE, young, educated, speaking English, Dutch, Malayan, Javanese, some German, French, available as secretary, companion (hunting, travelling, exploring), any (hazardous) assignment; anywhere. Conditions, honorarium, prospects. Box 1892, NCDN. 3094

CHINESE lady stenographer desires immediate position. Lane 25, House 7, Tifeng Road, Mr. Huang. -3117

STENO-TYPIST, fast, accurate, with office experience, seeks a position. Address Box 1924, NCDN. -3150

JUNIOR engineer, four years' practical and theoretical training of which 15 months in England. One year Shanghai experience designing, constructing machine tools, supervising work. Best testimonials. Box 1939, NCDN. -3168

INTELLIGENT Chinese, aged 18, desires junior position. Knowledge typewriting, Salary $150. Box 1941, NCDN. -3172

GOVERNESS seeks position. Speaks English. 713 Avenue Joffre, V. V. -3130

FOREIGN junior mechanical engineer, 20 years old, best references, seeks position. Box 1793, NCDN. -2940

Cameras

EXPORTER urgently wants cameras of any make. Payment in USA currency. Box 1569, NCDN -2961

BRING your empty Leica magazine for reloading of Eastman Super XX 35 mm. film at very low cost. Safe! Loading with imported machine. Free from finger prints. Standard Photo Supply Co., 445 Nanking Road, telephone 92473. 11129

Lost

LOST Warehouse Warrant No. B0005810 issued by the National Commercial Bank, Nor[illegible] Road Warehouse Shanghai, in the name of Chew Kee (久記) for 3 cases of Cotton piece goods, has been lost and it is declared null and void. Shanghai Chew Kee Fong Hao. 11221

C.R.B. cheque No. OS 1316555 $1,072.43, No. 1130787 $14,451.09, Y.S.B. cheque No. 317 $1,100, and cash order No. 577 $10,000 dated Sept. 5, 1941 have been lost and are hereby declared null and void. September 6, 1941. Nippon Tsu-un Kaisha. 11210

Chinese Servants

WANTED: Well recommended house coolie. Box 1935, NCDN. -3163

CAN recommend good cook-boy, telephone 78663. -3179

HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED house cook-boy, clean, honest. Please address Box 1943, NCDN. -3174

WANTED reliable, clean and honest cook-boy, also coolie, together or separately. Address Box 1942, NCDN. -3173

73148. Central Employment Agency. British. Servants, specialists. Established 1930. Closed Sundays and every afternoon. -2968

72783 General Trading Company. Excellent cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, office-boys, coolies. Prompt service. -2990

34097 Reliance Employment Agency, 1062 Avenue Road. Trustworthy household servants only. Individual, quick service. -2990

UNUSUALLY good cook, No. 1 boy and coolie, available October 1. Together or separately. Telephone 17803. -3066

Radios

WANTED urgently: new or used, if in good working condition, high-quality communication radio receivers. Address Box 1937, NCDN. -3166

DIAL 51140 for accurate radio repairs and antenna installations. "Radio Expert" 131/438 Museum Road. -2767

WE hire, sell, buy, exchange and repair radios. Universal Radio Co., 280 Kiangse Road, telephone 11995. 10978

WANTED to buy, RCA transmitting/receiving tubes, communication/broadcasting receivers, transformers, generators, converters, parts new/used. Address Box 1889, NCDN. -3089

Dancing

PROFESSOR Waldemar, famous teacher in ballroom, ballet, tap dances, gives private-class lessons, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -2383

DANCING—the social necessity Rhythm. Department. For correct tuition apply to Mme Rena, 261 Gordon Road. -2781

Personal

LADY, car breakdown Sunday night 600 Haig, please communicate with helper, Post Office Box 773. -3140

SERIOUS young gentleman, Scandinavian, 25 years, wishes to meet rich lady between 40-50 years, for marriage. Address Box 1928, NCDN. -3139

Clothing and Fabrics

BEDSHEETS, best imported grades, in all sizes. Table cloths, napkins and household linen in best European pure linen quality. Box 1937 NCDN. -3152

For Sale—Miscellaneous

ONE General Electric refrigerator, perfect working condition, US$175. Box 1929, NCDN. -3154

BEDROOM furniture, ten pieces. Bed-sofa three cushions. Two Chinese carved chest of drawers. Glass topped table. Best offer. Box 1930, NCDN. -3154

FOR SALE, 415 pieces used steel drums, capacity 50/55 gallons. Address Box 1841, NCDN. -3007

TEN tons Almaciga Copal gum for sale at US$200 or nearest offer, per ton, cif. ex-wharf godown, Hongkew. Please Telephone 14865. -3177

SET of matched Demon golf clubs, three wood, nine iron, with bag. Condition new. US$35. Room 605 Cathay Mansions. 11235

33 pcs. at 36 ft. long 10 in. x 4.66 in. Carnegie structural I-beams, 25.4 lb. per ft. Price at $4,000 per metric ton. Address Box 1943, NCDN. -3161

SHIRTS correctly made to measure at reasonable prices. Autumn shirtings just unpacked. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 11119

SECONDHAND furniture, refrigerators, ice-boxes, household effects, bought/sold at best prices. G. Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat Telephone 73597. -2643

NEW line stocked: European household linen—Rosenthal dinner, tea, wine, glass sets, crystalware. 1823/A Avenue Joffre, Dr. Weiss. -2809

ELECTRICAL cosmetic apparatus and medical lamps. Special bargains. Inspecton without obligation: 124 Sassoon House. -2810

DOLLS, toys, exclusive nice selection. Broken dolls repaired, renovated perfectly. Rosette, 135 Seymour Road. -2798

SOME first-class Persian rugs and carpets for private sale. Box 1618, NCDN. -2657

GORGEOUS paintings, finest porcelain, crystalware, sets, bronces, vestibule carpets, antique time pieces, miniatures, 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Art. -2799

WOODWORKING machinery. Spindle moulding machine by Thomas White and Sons, Paisley, complete with countershaft and pulleys. Box 1869, NCDN. -3049

REFRIGERATOR Westinghouse, sealed-in model, in perfect working condition. 6½ cu. ft. US$175. Telephone 16068. -3129

ONE Zeiss microscope, one Multostat, two dental engines, spittoons and equipment. Telephone 16068. -3129

WESTINGHOUSE refrigerator 4½ cu. ft. Perfect condition, economical. US$150. Box 1907, NCDN. 11206

LEATHER remnants suitable for leather using industries. F. Kuehns, 160 Route Destelan. -3093

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m., 205 Peking, lift 374 Kiangse Road, Apartment 30, second-floor. -2696

Animals

FOR SALE, German police dog and roe-pincher, 967 Avenue Joffre, House 16, telephone 74201. -3176

FOR SALE, a lovely black cocker spaniel bitch, 9 months old, registered pedigree. Box 1944, NCDN. -3175

LOST, Airedale bitch, aged 8 years, on Sunday morning, corner of Fraser and Great Western Roads, Kendal Ward, 20484. 11226

PEDIGREED Alsatians for sale, beautiful young dogs and puppies of the famous von Rothaus strain. Telephone 33214, 12-2 p.m. -3156

TWO very nice clean kittens would like good home. Telephone 34682. -3167

Rooms without Board

SUITE with porch, kitchen, frigidaire, US$60; also room. Convenient for people tired of hotel life. Bubbling Well Road, telephone 60888. -3161

FURNISHED room, convenient location French Concession apartment. No objection children. Apply Box 1933, NCDN. 11227

BRIGHT, comfortably furnished room, bathroom attached in modern apartment. No refugees. Please telephone 73214. -3170

Wanted to Rent

WANTED, one five-roomed modern apartment, unfurnished. Reply to Box 1936, NCDN. 11229

REQUIRED by bachelor just returned from leave, two or three-roomed modern flat, preferably furnished, in down-town district, south of Soochow Creek. Quiet locality essential. Reply stating terms to Box 1952, NCDN. 11235

MOTHER and daughter urgently require room with use of kitchen. Telephone Mrs. H., 73769 between 2 and 4 p.m. 11202

REQUIRED immediately, two or three-roomed flat, all modern conveniences, furnished or unfurnished, not further west than Settlement, St. George's, Concession, Rol Albert. Particulars to Box 1453, NCDN. -3049

WANTED two-three room apartment by responsible party. Willing to take over furniture. Box 1875, NCDN. -3041

Foreign Craftsmen

A. REICHMANN, furrier, takes pleasure in announcing the removal of his premises from 46 Route de Grouchy to 100 Route des Soeurs. All kinds of furs on stock. Remodelling and renovating at most moderate prices. -3159

BOOKS, albums, documents, etc., rebound. Astra Book Binding, 133 Route Say Zoong, Apartment 28. Telephones 74113, 76434. -2805

Educational

QUALIFIED Chinese lady teacher, speaking English, gives Shanghai dialect lessons. Easy method. Telephone 33623, 3-6 p.m. -3153

FOREIGNER, dwelling in Siccawei, desires Chinese lessons. Box 1934, NCDN. -3152

LANGUAGE teacher, Ph.D., qualified philologue and experienced lecturer, teaches English, French and German. Please address Box 1932, NCDN. -3160

FOREIGN Y.M.C.A., Educational Classes: Chinese (Mandarin and Shanghai dialect), English, French, Japanese, German, Spanish, Greek, radio operators and technical courses, starting September 15. Apply Educational Office, telephone 92250. 11225

ADA Lvoff has resumed piano lessons. Apply 1180 Bubbling Well Road, from 1-4 p.m. daily. -3097

EXPERIENCED French lady-teacher gives lessons, reasonable fee. Box 1908, NCDN. 11207

FIGUEIREDO'S School, Shorthand typewriting. English. Crystal-clear explanations. 54 Garden Apts., 1173/11 Bubbling Well. 11096

Miscellaneous

FOR Japanese permits and negotiations with Japanese, remember to telephone 46522, Tanaka Interpreter-Negotiator Service. 11219

AMERICAN, British magazines, delivery anywhere. Moderate lending fees. First Shanghai Reading Circle Magazine Library, 131 Museum Road, Room 423, telephone 14640. -2451

JAPANESE legal adviser offers his services to nationals (companies or individuals) of any country for the conduct of affairs and safeguard of interests. Secretary Terui, 673 Szechuen Road. Telephone 17289, 19351. -10833

MAUSER bullets: the E-W brand of bullet-proof vests will stop the Mauser bullets. V stands for vest. The E-W vest is guaranteed bullet-proof. Telephone 22272. -1780

Rooms with Board

TO LET: Two nicely furnished rooms, full board, steamheated, good locality, married couple preferred. Apply Box 1923, NCDN. -3146

NORFOLK House, Lane 20, House 6, Seymour Road. Double and small room facing south. Private bathroom, steamheat. Available September 15. -3149

FURNISHED room with private bathroom. Full board. 14 Kelmscott Gardens, telephone 72385. -3080

WELL furnished double/single room, private bath, excellent food. 1220/50 Avenue Road. -2909

ACCOMMODATION for bachelor or business girl offered in British private family. With or without board. Near No. 1 and 14 buses. Address Box 1780, NCDN. 11199

Furnished Apartments

CENTRALLY located, elegantly-furnished four-roomed apartment, to be let to bachelor or couple (Allies or neutrals), from November 1 for one year. Rental US$94. References required. Address Box 1931, NCDN. -3158

FOUR-ROOMED apartment, best residential section. French Concession. Fixtures and some furniture to be taken over. Reply stating nationality to Box 1949, NCDN. -3163

TO LET: Two-roomed, furnished flat, Tiny Mansions, 749 Yu Yuen Road, House 11. Rent US$25. Immediate occupation. Apply A. Loonis & Company. 11233

MODERN, furnished two-roomed apartment, kitchen, bath, small verandah. Apply 1528 Avenue Joffre, Apartment 2, after 10 a.m. -3147

FOR SALE, rich, four-roomed furnished flat, best residential district French Concession. No brokers. Address Box 1895, NCDN. -3103

Houses and Land

FOR SALE, well-built residence, excellent construction and design with beautiful garden, best situation. Please interview personally with Mr. Chen, 121 Rue Camille Lorioz. -3157

FOR SALE, western district, big garden residence about 5 mow, title-deeds, immediate occupation, US$42,500. Post Office Box 1381. -3029

HOUSES and land, situated in the western district of Shanghai, and Hungjao; if for sale, please write full particulars to The E-W Property Department, 54 Great Western Road, Ground Floor. Telephone 22272. -3000

WANTED bank premises in banking district, value around half million Shanghai dollars. Address Box 1818, NCDN. -2982

Medical

Dr. J. KASSOFF M.D.
(New York and Berlin Clinics)
Specialist in
Urology and Skin Diseases
HAMILTON HOUSE, Office 213
Hours: 11-1 and 4-6 p.m. Tel. 14379
Also at 537 Bubbling Well Road
Hours: 8-10 and 6-8 p.m. Tel. 37622

CHINESE SERVANTS

The feeling of peace and well-being that comes of having efficient and trustworthy house servents is an enviable one and can be yours if you will place an advertisement in our classified advertisement columns. This has been a very successful method of securing reliable chauffeurs, cooks, houseboys and coolies, since Shanghai was very young.